HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Dec	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7958	MOLDAVIA	9300
1905				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6652
21st "	ORIENTAL	6294		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6985
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6673	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6652
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9305
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6510
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9300
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	25th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb, 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	23rd Mar. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	6th Jan. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE; (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Mar. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd December, from the Victoria pock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR KARACHI, POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 27th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1905.
IMPERATOR.. F.	Mosca	4,189	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR .. F.	Mosca	4,189	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	28th Mar. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREEN'S OF BOMBAY

SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.

THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"

SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

BOWMAN'S

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

EXHIBITION

THIS MONTH AND AFTER.

A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.

DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE.
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE.
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.

CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. HINODE & CO.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The following Articles are fully worth sending Home as

XMAS PRESENTS :—

JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes; PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY the 22nd December, 1904, for Building foundations of NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 23,200.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 19th December, 1904.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, including R. M. Railway—CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for—

(1.) Christmas Holidays;
2.) Visitors to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Bombay.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad Gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th November, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to PURCHASE from MAHOMED ABDUL WABAB BIN MISBARI the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the buildings hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady 14th Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 2750, New No. 9759, Old Survey No. 835 and New Survey No. 1590 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under D Ward No. 3082 (2) and 2039 (1) street No. 104a and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverjee Shabha, on the West by the Khetwady 14th Lane, on the North by the property of Temuljee Dhanjeebhoy Mistry and on the South by the property of Shapurjee Hormusjee Photographer and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

All persons having any claim in the said property by way of mortgage sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 28 Medows Street with in the Fort, within 14 days from the date of this notice, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived:—Dated this 17th day of December, 1904.

MAGUNLAL, JEHANGIR AND GULABBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fair and a Half will be ISSUED between any two stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from stations between Bombay and Kalyan) from the 14th to 31st December, 1904, both days inclusive, and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS VISITING THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN DECEMBER 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers travelling from or via stations on this Railway to Bombay (except from any station between BOMBAY and KALYAN) will be granted RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half for the double journey from the 5th December 1904 to 31st January 1905, both days inclusive, the return tickets being available for the completion of the return journey upto the 10th February, 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

NOTICE TO TENDERS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of ACCUMULATOR CELLS.

Particulars and Specification may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 which will not be refunded, on application.

Sealed Tenders marked "Accumulators" should be sent on or before the 5th January, 1905.

BAGANNA BALAJI,
Electrical Engineer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th January, 1905, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and SOAP to Corps Stationed at different Stations and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal, for the period of one year from 1st April 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

For further particulars, please see "Fort Saint George Gazette" Part II pages 1349 to 1352.

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Col, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal.

Fort Saint George, 14th December, 1904.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 22nd Instant, for the Purchase of Castor Cake (200 tons, more or less) that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year 1905.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

F. H. ADDIS,
Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works, 13th December 1904

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II.—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III.—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class IV. Rs. 10 for a Coupon-Book containing 20 tickets available on any day for the Holder and the Members of his family.

Only a limited number of these Coupon-Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Re. 1 per tickes for Admission per day.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of COAL TRIMMED into Bunkers (BEST LARGE CARDIFF STEAM COAL, Powell Duffryn, and Best Large Bengal Deshargur) for the use of the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy., from 1st January to 31st December 1905, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 NOON of THURSDAY the 22nd instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars and specifications and form of tenders apply to the undersigned.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA. BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and Second and Third Session Classes begin on MONDAY 9th, January 1905.

New Candidates should make applications so as to reach the Principal on or before the 5th January 1905.

New Candidates who have not passed the School Final or Matriculation Examinations are required to pass an Entrance Examination to be held at the Institute on WEDNESDAY 11th January, 1905 at 10 A.M.

Early application is necessary owing to the large increase in the number of candidates.

The Subjects taught practically on the machines, include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Heat and Electricity and Magnetism. Full Technological certificates, Scholarships Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking Soanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No. 506-510, Memonwada Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs BENNET & Co will TO MORROW, TUESDAY the 20th and WEDNESDAY the 21st instant at 1 p. m. each day sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Crawford Market a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th December, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture: such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, easy chairs baba gharry, cottage Piano by Soundy, cots, chest of drawer, lady's clothes etc.

1 American 7 octave cottage organ in good order

On account of the concerned—

Ex. s.s, Alberto Treves.

L. D. 8—1 case toilet soap sea water damaged.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Canjee Bhimjee consisting of mirrer door cupboard, cupboard in 2 pieces, boxes, tin trunks, chairs, safe, wearing apparel copper, brass and German silver utensils, &c.

Also the effects of the late Nasar Manjee, consisting of cupboard, chairs, clock, scale, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand ladies' and gents, bicycles by different makers.

1 Boston Hamber gents' X frame bicycle,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office sniigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second hand light dogcart.
1 English built rubber-tyred mailphaeton by Windower.
1 Hungarian plated single harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Villa at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, leading to Gowalia Tank Road next to Mr. N. M. Petit's Bungalow, the property of a Parsee Gentleman, proceeding to Calcutta, consisting of valuable and neat household furniture made to order after the English design by Davjee Canjee, such as mirror, back cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets and brackets, hall sofas, ottomon, chairs, double almyra, vase lamps, real Chubb's iron safe 24 by 18 by 18 inches on stand, brass five light Hinks' revolving and sliding lamp, open faced gold watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, specially brought from England, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of 1286 Full-pressed Bales and 73 Bullas Gujrat, Khandesh and Bengal cotton and a large lot of superior reeling hard waste.

On THURSDAY the 22nd inst at 2 p m Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by Public Auction at the City of Bombay Mill, chinch-togy by order of the agents of the said Mill.

1286 Full-pressed bales and 73 Bullas, Gujarat, Khandesh, and Bengal cotton such as Nagpore, Sesamad, Broach, Damergaum, Puigaum, Multan &c.

1 Large lot of superior reeling hard waste in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th inst at 2 p m Messrs Crawford and Co will be instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 17 Swanby Road Esplanade (Top floor) opposite the Gymkhana the valuable handsome teakwood household furniture glass ware and crockery, Hongkong cane furniture educational astronomical telescope a rosewood stand 4 feet high, over 4 feet local length, aperture 3 1-2 inches with finder rock motion azumuth and altitude tangent screw motion hooks joint handles four astronomical eye pieces power 70, 110, 150, 175, time, day eye piece, exceedingly efficient for terrestrial purposes and the sea, best fitting in good rose wood case cost Rs 1200 Medical Spammer battery in walnut box, hook fastening bichromate bottle battery primary and secondary carreels pair of handles and accessories English refrigerator icebox, oil-pictures, bead chicks, fancy curtains, table and hanging K O lamps nearly new China Matting etc, the property of J M Foster esq.

Catalogues will be published & the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or o

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SOLE AGENTS.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CYCLES.—A limited number of first grade "Premier" and other high class machines are offered as specially favourable sale prices during Dec. Fully detailed particulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co., 13, Hornoy Row, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!! CHRISTMAS CARDS!!! Grand Collection of Artistic Design, Marvellous Prices. Inspection Solicited.

EXHIBITION of CHRISTMAS CARDS. Lovely Colours, Rich idecoration. From anna one to Rs. 10 LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St. App. R. C. Chapel.

WANTED at once a thoroughly competent SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to the DEPOT MANAGER, Army and Navy Stores, Bombay.

WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods, Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, A. F. I. A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, to work a Ginning Factory of 44 Gins. Apply with career and terms to the Undersigned—PETER C. D'SOUZA AND CO. Ahmednagar.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BY

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutt Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Corryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Sir Govind Bhoom's Reports, Bombay Reports, Borma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1893 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports,

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'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...		1 0	per lb.
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

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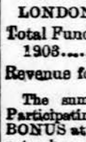

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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ERADICATING

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Boxes containing 16 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each;

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OUR "MOTOR BRAND" HAMS

ARE DELICIOUS.

NOTE THE PRICE. ANS. 14 PER POUND.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW X'MAS PRICE LIST.

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	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 ,,
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 ,,
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 ,,
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each,

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

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LONDON, DEC. 16,

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 3-8	=	+ 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	=	+ 1-8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	28 1-16	=	+ 1-8
3 months hence	27 9-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	60 7-8	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin ,,	20·36 1-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
,, ,, Fine ,, Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
7 day marnex loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 150,000 for various places.			

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 10,000
Gold do	£ 50,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 1,60,000
Gold do	£ 40,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 15 1-2, N.-D., sellers quiet

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 3-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed active. Spirits quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 15,000. Sails increased yesterday by 3,000 bales. Spot 4·19—9. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 5,000, Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·08 —3	4·11 —9	4·15 —8
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
4·19 —9	4·22 —8	4·25 —8
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·27 —5	4·29 —8	4·29 —7

Receipts at U S Ports		47,000
Do. last year		52,000
Exports to Great Britain		11,000
Do. do Continent		25,000
In New York—		
Spot		7·95 —5
Futures, month of December		7·80 —5
Do. do. March		7·74 —4
In New Orleans—		
Spot		7 1-2 — 1-16
Futures, month of March		7·93 unchanged
Do. do. June		7·83 — do
Tone at close		steady.

East Indian cotton quotations are reduced 1-16 all round.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	341,000
,, exports to Great Britain	128,000
,, Continent	171,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,030,000
,, ,, interior ports	741,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 16th December, 1904:—

Cotton	12,697 bales.
Wheat	25,428 cwts.
Linseed	6,605 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,119 ,,
Gingellyseed	16,042 ,,
Poppyseed	14 ,,
Groundnuts	137 ,,
Castorseed	1,281 ,,
Rice	4,672 ,,
Myrabolams	2,219 ,,
Cottonseed	19,470 ,,
Mowrasced	1,155 ,,
Gram	4,025 ,,
Joowar	1,956 ,,
Maize	70 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,99,200
Gold coin	Rs. 52,900
204 Bars of Silver.	
Ex s s Caledonia from London.	

BOMBAY, DEC. 17.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	193
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'5
1st Settlement 5th January	98'3

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st	April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th	October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th	November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th	July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	5 9 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5 4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 11
Poppyseed.—Tone firm. Ready	5 11
Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready	Rs. 25

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 33-8
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 35
25 per cent ,,	Rs. 35
50 per cent ,,	Rs. 34
Black Kuinee	Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 6,000
Imports	do. 31,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
4·10 +2	4·13 +2	4·15 +2
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
4·17 +2	4·21 +2	4·24 +2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·27 +2	4·29 +2	4·31 +2
Aug. Sept		
4·31 +2		

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady with prices Re 1 to 3 lower than yesterday, and with more sellers than buyers willing to operate.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	178	183	25	Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	174	164	25	Jan.
Oomravatee description (M.G.)	193	187	25	Dec.
Do do	189	183	25	Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	184	178	25	Dec.
Do. do.	180	174	25	Jan.
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	194	188	25	Dec.
Akola do. do. do.	190	184	25	Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	196	190	25	Dec.
Do, ,, ,,	198	187	25	Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	222	212	15/25	Mar.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	186	180	25	Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	182	176	25	Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	184	174	25	Dec.
Do.	178	168	25	Jan.
Sind-Punjab	177	167	do	do,
Nagpur and Kamptee	198	192	25	Dec.
Do, ,, ,,	195	189	25	Jan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CHALLENOR—DICK—Nov. 23, at the Church of St Nicholas and St Runwald, Colchester, Capt E L Challenor, of the Leicestershire Regt to Edith Millicent, widow of the late Capt and Brevet Major C Dick.

GRANT—CAY—Nov 23, at St James's Church, Dover G Grant Staff paymaster, Royal Navy, to Augusta, fourth daughter of Capt Cay, Royal Navy, of Dover.

HUNTLY—WAGE—Nov 15, at St Peter's Church, Belsize Park, Hampstead, G N H, son of the late G Huntly, to Hilda Lucy, daughter of the late Col E G Wace, Bengal Staff Corps, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

KIRKE—WILSON—Nov 26, at St. Michael's Church, Alnwick, Northumberland, A Kirke, of his Majesty's Consular Service in China, son of A Kirke, to Mabel, daughter of the late F R Wilson.

MAJENDIE—DAVIDSON—Nov 22, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Capt B J Majendie, King's Royal Rifles, son of the late Rev A Majendie, rector of Woodsteck, Oxon, and Dorothy (Mabel, daughter of G W Davidon.

DEATHS.

DICKSON—Nov 28, at Claverton Street, S W, General Sir C Dickson, V C, G C B, colonel Commandant Royal Art, aged 87.

FIRBANK—Nov 22, at The Coopers, Chislehurst, J S, son of Sir T Firbank, M P, aged 20.

GLASS—Nov 25, at Southsea, Miss Matilda Amelia Glass, daughter of the late H H. Glass, of the Bombay Civil Service.

GORDON—Nov 23, at North Tarry, Arbroath, W A Gordon, late colonel commanding 2nd Volunteer Batt, Black Watch (Angus Rifles) aged 55.

BAYNES—Nov 27, at Hengistbury House, Christchurch, Frances Sophia Vaughan, widow of the late Major W I Haynes, Royal Sussex Regt.

JAMESON—Nov 26, at Baker Street, Portman Square, W C son of Commander W Jameson, R N, aged 53.

LEWIS—Nov 26, Mary Lewis, of Guestling Lodge, Sussex, widow of the late Hon A J Lewis, Advocate-General of Bombay, aged 93.

MACKENZIE—Nov 26, at Brighton, Col A K J C Mackenzie, late 1st Punjab Cav, aged 68.

SANDERSON—Nov 25, at Brighton, Alice Mary, widow of the late Capt J Sanderson, R N, and daughter of the late G W Franklyn, M P.

VICARS—Nov 27, at Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, Annie Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen E Vicars, late Royal Eng, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Dec 5, at Naharani the wife of Robert Anderson, Kolony Tea Estate, Tejpur, of a son.

BOURNE—Dec 9, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain W K Bourne, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) of a son.

THOMPSON—Dec 12, at Karnal, the wife of J P Thompson, I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

BINGHAM—Dec 8, at Dehra Dun, of pulmonary consumption, Francis Edward Bingham, Assistant Examiner, P W Accounts, United Province, second son of Colonel E H Bingham, late Indian Staff Corps, retired, aged 23 years.

COLE—Dec 13, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Anita Cole, wife of G S C Cole, D S P, aged 29 years.

PURE BLOOD.

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"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 8-19m., 9-42s. Low water, 2-37m., 2-48s.
University Examination Results—Second LL. B. Examination.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.
Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

CALENDARS.—We have received a neatly got up calendar from the Royal Insurance Company and also a well bound blotter in book form which the same Company is issuing to its clients, along with a useful pocket diary. The Alliance Assurance Company are issuing a neat and useful calendar.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Kassibai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, while attempting to cross Frere Road on Friday evening ran up against a bullock cart which was at the time coming out of Surat Street. Before the driver could pull up the woman was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over her chest, causing her injuries, which resulted in her death almost on the spot.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Pocheti Shivaji, a Hindu, aged forty. It appeared that the deceased had been ailing for the last two years and often said he was tired of life. On Friday evening his wife went out leaving him alone at home. When she returned about an hour after, she found the deceased hanging by a rope suspended from a rafter on the staircase. He was dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE NULL BAZAAR MURDER.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Kamulbai, a Hindu woman, who, it was alleged, was killed through jealousy on the 7th instant, by one Bhoora Kalla, a barber, at Null Bazaar. The circumstances under which the alleged act had been committed have already been reported. The deceased once lived with Bhoora, and subsequently left him and went to live with another man. Bhoora, it was stated, persuaded her in vain to return to him, and in a fit of jealousy stabbed her in the abdomen with a knife. After hearing further evidence the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Bhoora Kalla.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played at the Exhibition by the 10th Regiment Band of Wellesley's Rifles, to-day:—

1st Programme from 5 to 7 p. m.

March	Chepston Castle	Hume
Overture	Mireila	Gounod
Selection	Ruy Blas	Lutz
Valse	The Queen's Own	Coote
Selection	The Orchid	Ivan Caryll
Gavotte	Alexina	Asch

2nd Programme from 9 to 11 p. m.

March (Afghan)	The Bleeding Heart	
Overture	Footte Bursche	Suppe
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzig	Caryll
Cake Walk	Happy days in Dixie	Mills

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and the distribution of prizes to the successful children of that institution took place at the Orphanage, Mahim, on Saturday afternoon. The premises were prettily decorated with flags and palm leaves. The Hon. Sir James Monteath, K C I.E., presided and Mrs. Batty distributed the prizes. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen; amongst those present being Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Colonel W. B Bannerman, Captain Potts, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., the Rev. R. Scott, Principal M. Macmillan, Mr. J. Black, the Rev. A. S. Crichton, Mr. S. S. Story, Mr. J. P. Watson, Dr. De Monte, the Rev Mr McNeile, Rev Mr. Haywood, Professor Jack, Mr. Douglas Green, Mr. A. H. Price, Mr. Normand, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Amfrudin Tyabji, and Mr Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

The proceedings opened with a short prayer, after which Mr. D. M. Inglis read the following annual report:—

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society have pleasure in submitting their Annual Report for the year 1904. On the 31st December last the number of children on the roll was 28 boys and 24 girls. During the year 8 boys and 6 girls were admitted and 3 boys and 1 girl were withdrawn. To fill two vacancies which occurred in the staff, Miss Murray, Lucknow, and Miss Jones, Mhow, were appointed assistant teachers. The health of the children in the school has been excellent and there has been no serious case of sickness among them. They were as usual removed to Matheran for the hot season and the change to this pleasant little hill station is always looked forward to by them with great delight. The best thanks of the Society are due to those friends on the Hill for the kind and generous interest they took in making the holiday a happy one for the children. The Annual Sports fixture was again a great success. The Committee are once more able to refer to a satisfactory Report from the Government Educational Inspector on the work of the School during the year. In his remarks on his inspection he says:—"I consider that the high standing of the school is being ably maintained by Mr. Anderson. The children are bright and clean, their general appearance and manner giving me the impression that they are thoroughly happy and are subject to excellent discipline without being unduly repressed." The examination in Scripture knowledge was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cameron and the Rev. Mr. Crichton and their report is appended. The Committee again record their appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Anderson. For twenty-one years now he has filled the post of Superintendent and his conscientious labours in the performance of his duties have earned for him that confidence which the Committee entertains towards him. To Mrs. Phillips the thanks of the Society are due for the very able manner in which she has continued to discharge the duties of Lady Superintendent. It has always been her aim to make the children feel that in the Orphanage they are enjoying the comforts of a home, and such continued immunity from serious illness amongst them has been certainly due to the care and attention she has bestowed upon them. In Mrs. Phillips the Committee recognise a very valued servant and regret they are soon to lose her services. The other members of the Orphanage Staff have given complete satisfaction in the performance of their several duties. In the beginning of the year Mr. D. M. Inglis resigned the office of Honorary Secretary and Mr. R. Fairnie kindly undertook the duties of this office in his place. The Committee regret that they are losing the services of their Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Symington. They desire to express their hearty appreciation of the valued services rendered by Mr. Inglis and Mr. Symington to the Society. The finances of the Society are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There is a small debt to be wiped off, but the Committee hope before long to discharge it. In concluding the Annual Report of the Society the Committee desire to record the sense of their gratitude to the sincere and good friends in Bombay and the Mofussil Districts, who take a deep and kindly interest in the welfare of the Orphanage. The Committee feel confident that they will continue to receive the generous support, which has always been accorded them, for among the several charitable institutions in Bombay there is none that ought to appeal more to the members of the Scottish Community than the Bombay Scottish Orphanage.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal in moving the adoption of the report said he much regretted that Mr. Robertson, the President of the Society was unable to be with them that evening. Referring to the report, he said it was so complete that he was afraid there was little left for him to add in proposing its adoption. The cynic had said that a Scotsman's one prayer was "Oh Lord gie us a guid conceit o'ourselves." He (the speaker) submitted that the Scotchmen of this Presidency had got something to be proud of in the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, and they must therefore see that its reputation and standing as a home and an educational institution was fully maintained at the present day. There was one note in the report which was unsatisfactory, and that was that the finances of the Society were only in a fairly good condition. Apart from the Government grants and the revenue they received from endowments and other regular receipts, they required nearly Rs. 9,000 annually in the way of subscriptions and donations to keep the school going, and it behoved them all to see that this sum was always forthcoming and that the work of the Institution in no way suffered from lack of funds. At present there were more children in the school than there had been for several years past. An increase in numbers meant an increase in the expenditure. Besides this the Committee had in view a considerable outlay in the upkeep of the building. They were advised that all the woodwork which had not been painted for the last ten years required repainting to preserve it. This could not be done for nothing. It was therefore hoped that the public sympathy which the had always extended been towards the Orphanage would, if possible, be enhanced during the coming year. He felt he could not close his remarks without expressing regret at the resignation of Mrs. Phillips. He had had many opportunities of seeing and judging her work, and he could say that her care of the children had been quite that of a mother. She had always been so kind and gentle and loving with them in their sorrows and in their joys that she had won the hearts of each one of them and he knew that many tears would be shed when she came to leave them. On the other hand they must wish Mr. Anderson and his bride every happiness in their coming life. They all knew the interest Mr. Anderson took in the success of the school, and he felt sure that both he and Miss Edge would continue to uphold its time-honoured traditions. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. Cameron seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Captain Potts, seconded by Major C. R. Hoskyn, the following Committee was appointed for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. James P. Chrystal; Deputy Chairman, Mr. D. M. Inglis; Members: Col W B Bannermen, I M S; Mr John Begg, Mr W Birkett, Mr J Black, Mr C Crommelin, the Rev J Cameron, the Rev A S Crichton, Mr W E Crum, Mr E Elliott, Mr D M Forbes, Mr James Foreman, Mr H J Gordon, Mr D Gostling, Mr D N Graham, Major C R Hoskyn R E, Mr J D Johnston, Mr W C Keith, Capt W G Liston I M S, Mr D K Love, the Rev Mackichan D D, Prof M Macmillan, Mr J A D McBain, Mr Alex McKenzie, Mr Geo Makenzie, Mr Geo Miller, Mr A M Monteath, Mr A Muirhead, Capt Potts, Mr H E E Procter, Mr Marshall Reid C I E, Mr L J Robertson, Mr R R Ross, the Rev R Scott, Mr George Service, Mr S S Story, Mr R Taylor, Dr J A Turner and Mr F L Wright.

Ladies' Committee:—Mrs Begg, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Chrystal, Mrs Inglis, Mrs Keith, Mrs Macmillan, Mrs Mackichan, Mrs McBain, Mrs McKenzie, Miss Mill, Mrs Potts, Mrs Procter, Mrs Robertson and Mrs Wright, Honorary treasurer, Mr. J H Symington; and honorary secretary, Mr R Fairnie.

The children then went through an interesting programme of songs, which were very creditably rendered and elicited loud applauses.

Mrs. Batty distributed the prizes to the successful children, after which Mr. Chrystal observed that their President who had honoured them with his presence at a similar meeting a few years took so much interest in the distribution that he had come back amongst them once more.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said he hoped those present would not measure the interests he took in the Institution by the number of his visits, which he, must admit with regret, were few and far between. They had already had to understand that it required a little pre-arrangement for him to find time and go so far there, and that many other demands on his time stood in the making such pre-arrangements and needed occasion for a special effort. When he did come he wondered that he did not make these special efforts more frequently. He did however make it a point to peruse the annual reports which were regularly sent to him and he was always pleased to observe that the usefulness of this school was maintained on a high standard. The report, of which an advanced copy was kindly sent to him of this year, was, he thought, as satisfactory as its predecessors. If there was not very marked advance from year to year, the reason appeared to him to be, to a large extent, that within the limits which the Society had prescribed for itself, there was not very much room for advance. He had heard with satisfaction since he came to the Institution, that the applications for admission were rather more numerous than could actually be met. That was a very sure proof of the popularity of this institution, as one of which, he thought, the Scotchmen in Bombay might well be proud. They were often accused of being clannish, but it was, he thought, a thing to be proud of, and not to be ashamed of that fellow-countrymen, who were altogether in distant lands, should work together for each other's good and for the assistance of those who were in need of help. It was very right that charity should begin at home, provided it did not stay altogether there; and this Institution was in his estimation one of the best forms of charity. Orphans of Scottish parentage had a first claim as they properly should have but others were not excluded if there was room for them. While almost all other forms of charity had their dangers and their drawbacks, that which consisted in fitting boys and girls to earn an honourable livelihood, to fulfil all the duties of citizenship and to make the world better for their being in it, was an unmixed good. All that was done in this school, and was done well. It was always stated and he had observed, that the boys and girls of that Institution had all the comfort of a home. A more wholesome surrounding could scarcely be found in this Island. The children had always the benefit of invigorating sea breezes and he observed that in hot weather there was always a salutary visit to Matheran. Due attention, and he hoped not excessive attention, was paid to recreation and to physical developements. The happy and healthy appearance of the children, the joyous manner in which they had sung those old Scotch songs which carried back the present to their own youth, and the entire absence of very serious illness—all these were the satisfactory results of the very good care taken of them. He was quite sure that the moral atmosphere was fortunately wholesome and they had the testimony of the Educational Inspector and of the Rev. J Cameron and the Rev. A. S. Crichton of the excellence of the intellectual training and of the religious teaching. There could hardly be a better preparation for an useful career and for a healthy, righteous and prosperous life—one by which many would be benefited. He hoped the boys and girls appreciated the advantages which they were enjoying in that Institution and were making the fullest use of them and that when they left the school they would do, all they could, to do credit to the Institution. Those of the boys and girls who had got prizes, showed that they were working as they should work and he hoped those who had not got prizes had also striven well, for it was the study and attention to the instructions, which they were getting, that would do them good: mere prize winning was a matter of secondary importance. So he hoped that such of them as had not won prizes, would not be disappointed or discouraged, but would try again with all their might. Mr. Anderson whom he (the speaker) congratulated on the news he had just heard, had been the head of this Institution for more than fifteen years, and it must be a great satisfaction to him that he had helped so many while in this world, and he (the speaker) hoped that all of them would add to that number and increase his satisfaction. That, he was sure, would be the reward that he (Mr. Anderson) would like best for all that he had done for them. His reward would be shared by Mrs. Phillips, the Lady Superintendent who had exerted herself so much to make all the children comfortable and by the assistant teachers. He (the speaker) hoped the children would all have very pleasant holidays and that they would take up their study again with renewed zest. (Applause).

On the motion of the Rev. R. Scott a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir James Monteath for presiding on the occasion and to Mrs. Batty for distributing the prizes to the children.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

ESCAPING THROUGH A SKY-LIHGT.

A STORY OF ELOPEMENT.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, in September last, convicted Sivla bin Sakharam Yadeo and another of kidnapping a minor under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced No. 1 to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to eighteen months. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused were committed for trial under Sections 366, 497 and 114 of the Penal Code. The case for the Crown was that the two accused, acting in concert kidnapped one Anusaya, the wife of Dewba with an improper intent. Upon the evidence the Sessions Judge held without hesitation that Anusaya's age fell far short of sixteen, and that she was married to Dewba. The girl attained puberty some two years ago, and from that time her proper guardian was her husband. The married couple, however appeared to have got on badly together, and Anusaya seldom went to her husband's house. When she did so, she almost immediately ran away to her parents' house. Dewba endured this conduct for some time, but at about the date of the alleged offence, he saw his wife talking on the public road to accused No. 1, who was a wonderful bom less, tamashawalla. Naturally incensed, Dewba took Anusaya to his house and there locked her up in a room. He then returned to his work. The room had a sky-light; and according to the evidence of Anusaya herself, she escaped through this sky-light at the invitation and with the assistance of accused No. 1. In the Sessions Court she gave a straightforward and intelligent account of her flight, but he asked the Court to believe that she was taken away against her will. The question of her consent Mr. Fry said, did not arise as a factor in the case, but he recorded his belief that her flight was voluntary. Apart from other consideration, accused No. 1 could not have reached her unless she stood upon one of the heaps of kadba which were in the room. It was obvious that the girl voluntarily eloped; and the Sessions Judge unhesitatingly rejected her story that she raised an alarm and was gagged by accused No. 1. Anusaya then stated that, having escaped through the sky-light, she was carried off by accused No. 1 to the house of accused No. 2, a bad woman. Here she was detained for about a month; and then the accused, under the pretext that they were taking her to her father's house set out on a journey which brought them to the river Bhima, which they crossed in a boat. Accused No. 1 then hired two seats in a cart proceeding to Kurduvadi, the railway station nearest to Pandharpur. The seats engaged were occupied by Anusaya and accused No. 2. The cart had not proceeded far when Anusaya revolted, got down under a plausible pretext and ran back. She was, of course, pursued, and it seemed from the boatman's evidence that she and accused No. 1 recrossed the river, followed later on by accused No. 2, who had stayed in charge of the luggage. When the river had again been crossed Anusaya appeared to have asserted herself, and an altercation ensued, in which a head constable intervened. There was a struggle, but all concerned were taken off to the police station. Anusaya being eventually sent to her father's house. The Sessions Judge struck out the other charges and convicted the accused under Section 366. They were sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

WESTERN WOMEN'S WORK IN THE LADIES' SECTION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Manchester Guardian in reference to the Bombay Exhibition Says: An interesting and unique feature of the exhibition will be the section of Indian Women's Domestic Industries, which is being managed by a representative committee of Bombay ladies. Lady Jamsetji is the president of the committee and they hope to show a complete collection from all parts of India. The movement has excited considerabl interest in this country, and a ladies' committee has been formed in London, under the patronage of Princess Christian, to show practical sympathy with the project by sending out a small loan exhibit of Western women's arts and industries.

Beautiful and valuable articles, including enamels embroideries, and miniatures, some of their own workmanship, are being sent out by Princess Christian herself and by her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Louise of ochleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg is sending specimens of work and Countess Feodora Gleichen sends a medal designed by herself of Queen Victoria. A fine collection of embroideries has been contributed by the Royal School of Art Needlework at South Kensington, and, besides the contributions of the ladies of the London Committee of lace and other women's work exhibits are being forwarded by Lady Windsor, Lady Paget, Lady Strachey, Mrs. Percy Wyndham, Mrs. Brynmor Jones and others. The Duchess of Albany, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Countess of Aberdeen the Countess of Warwick, and other ladies interested in womens work have expressed their pordial approval of the movement.

The exhibits will go to Bombay in the P. and O. steamer Arabia in charge of Sir W. Wedderburn who will supervise the unpacking, exhibiting, and repacking in Bombay, and bring back the articles on his return. There is no doubt that the kind action of the princesses and the general sympathy expressed will have a most stimulating effect on this useful and practical movement, and will evoke throughout India a lively feeling of satisfaction.

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Because Nature provides it and it cannot be improved upon as a covering.

Because it assists you to resist ills.

Because it is recognized by all competent authorities to be the correct thing both for health and pocket.

Because you will be thankful you took our advice.

Study your health and wear Wool.

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BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1904.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE newly issued progress report of the Archæological Survey of Western India, for the year ending 30th June last, is the first written in conformity with the recent orders of the Government of India. It is divided into two parts, the first containing information and tables showing generally how the staff was employed, giving a short diary of officers' tour, the work done, the several items of conservation work carried out, museum and treasure trove notes and the programme for the coming season ; while the second contains descriptions of the places and monuments visited and the nature of the conservation proposed in each case. The ground covered during the last tour is shown to have been almost wholly new, so that it fully occupied the attention of the department and left no time for the preparation of any new list. It is shown that in the Central Provinces, where district officers were asked to send in all the information they could gather in their respective districts, towards additions to, or corrections in, the published Lists of Antiquarian Remains, a great deal of the information was supplied by Tehsildars, who, in some cases, allowed their imaginations to run away with them, and it was only by insisting and examining these remains personally that any satisfactory judgment could be formed or proposals made for their conservation. In the Bombay Presidency, a good deal of conservation work was carried out, which was for the most part of the nature of repairs. The most important work was the restoration of the Gol Gumboz, or tomb of Mahumed Adil Shah at Bijapur. The overhanging ornamental cornices around the four sides of the building have suffered ; very much more having fallen than remains. This is now being restored. The great depth of the cornice and the height from the ground makes the restoration a very expensive and difficult task. The Ibrahim Rauza in the same city, one of the finest buildings it possesses, also demands attention, but owing to faulty construction, many of the beams and super-imposed masonry, carrying the upper storey, have cracked through and the stone slabbed ceiling of the upper verandah storey is sagging. Nothing has yet been done to the building, but it will be taken up during the current year. We do not find, however, any proposal to mark the buildings in Bombay island, which were some time ago officially recognised as being of historical interest.

Of his tour in Central India, Mr. Cousens, Superintendent of the Bombay Circle, gives a detailed report. Concerning remains at Khajaraha, he corrects several mistakes into which Colonel Cunningham, when he described the remains, unaccountably fell. In the temple of Vamana Avatara, north of the village, he found on the central dedicatory block, the image of Ardhanari, the form in which Siva and Durga are represented as forming one body. This is unusual and the only instance Mr. Cousens has come across; in fact Ardhanari is a very rare representation, though there is a fine example in the Elephanta caves. A solitary colossal image of Buddha seated shows that Buddhism must also have been represented at Khajaraha, the image being remarkably like one in the temple at Sanchi on the east of the tope, and so perhaps belonging to the seventh or eighth century. Upon the latter's seat is engraved the Buddhist creed in letters of the eighth century. One very marked feature of the Khajaraha temples is the indecent sculptures they contain. Mr. Cousens has been accustomed to seeing them upon hundreds of other old temples, but they have almost invariably been confined to the smallest images set in more or less inconspicuous positions. But here they are among the largest and occupy some of the most important positions upon the temple walls. The walls of the Jaina temples are free from this, but pairs of objectionable figures decorate the door-jambs of the Temple of Parsvanatha. Near the temple of Vishnu are placed some loose sculptured slabs with a row of indecent figures, whitewashed so as to make them the more conspicuous. At Dhar in a mosque known as Raja Bhoja's School, the inscriptions have been examined. One of these has been found to contain a Prakrit inscription consisting of two odes in the Arya meter to the tortoise incarnation of Vishnu, one composed by King Bhoja himself and the other by a poet of his court. The slabs have been framed and left in the mosque, the Mahomedan community objecting to their removal as every stone used in a mosque is considered as dedicated to Allah. But these objections, Mr. Cousens points out, do not seem always to have stood in the way of the removal of slabs, for Sir John Malcolm, when Resident of Malwa sent one of the best preserved slabs to the Museum of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society where it still lies. Mr. Cousens is inclined to the belief that the building was originally a Hindu temple—or that a Hindu temple originally stood on the site.

At Mandu, Mr. Cousens tells us, some interesting remains came to light. The pile of fallen masonry upon the high platform, in front of the Jami Masjid, hitherto pointed out as the ruins of the tower of victory, erected by Mahmud Khalji in commemoration of his defeat of Rana Kumbha of Chitor, turned out to be the ruin of a magnificent tomb of the Khalji family, a building, which when entire must have outshone every other building upon Mandu in its rich marble magnificence. The stamp of the tower of victory, of the same style, though not so fine, as the great Kutub Minar at Delhi, was found, masked by its fallen debris, at the north-west corner of the platform in the centre of which the Khalji's tomb is placed. These ruins were being cleared of all the fallen materials which had almost entirely buried them. The tomb of the Hindol-Mahal and the tomb of the Taghlag Shah at Taghlagabad are found to be similar both in construction and style. At Mandhata, the old temple of Siddhesvara is being re-roofed in accordance with instructions from Lord Curzon. The temple, which has been but very slightly ruined, has had an unsightly dome raised over the shrine to take the place of the original tower, which at some time, must have fallen in with the roof of the four porches, if indeed the temple was ever finished. As, according to Mr Cousens, it is altogether out of the question to renew the tower, the best that can be done is to to conserve the building as a ruin, but one that must not be disfigured by ugly modern additions. The dome will, therefore, be dismantled, and in its place a flat roof will be sunk. Sirpura was visited by Mr. Cousens who found scores of old temple sites and several more or less ruined shrines whose crumbling walls are still standing. These are said to be mostly in brick of the very old type, built before the ninth century, but they are so much ruined that it is impossible to state precisely. In these bricks are carved mouldings as ornament which are found afterwards and lavishly worked out in stone. The bricks themselves are of a finer make Mr. Cousens says, than anything he has been seen, either ancient or modern. Mr. Cousens' tour was altogether most instructive and in his record he not only tells us the features of the temples, which of latter days have commanded attention, but of those which are rifled to make the modern ones the more glorious.

GOLD IN MADAGASCAR.

THE next field for a "Gold rush" promises to be Madagascar, and the possession most recently acquired by France seems likely to be a most valuable asset of the Republic. It is twenty years since gold was first discovered in the Island, and a good deal had been taken out up to the time of the French occupation ; but recent discoveries prove the deposits to be much richer than has been anticipated. Under the Hova rule there was considerable illcit mining and trade in gold, albeit it was punished by long imprisonment in chains. When the French came in 1896, indiscriminate mining was stopped. Buyers of gold were compelled to take out a license costing 1,750 francs and to buy the gold from a concessionaire who gave the purchaser a certificate. These regulations restricted the output of gold, although there is no doubt that much was smuggled out of the island. The rebellion also prevented prospecting, although there were numbers of diggers in Antananarivo attracted thither from other parts of the world by reports of the auriferous wealth of the country. Since then, however, a great advance has been made. The mining laws have been brought up to date and the statistics of output show a rise from 44,882 grammes in 1896, worth £4,488, to 1,532,000 grammes of a value of £ 164,944 in 1902 to a value of £234,271 in 1903. The whole of this output consisted of alluvial gold obtained chiefly by panning. In five years the output has increased more than fivefold, and in six years the increase has been eighteen fold. These results show that Madagascar is rich in alluvial gold and there is a prospect of reef mining being introduced within a few years. The import duties on mining machinery and the difficulty of transporting it to the auriferous region at present interfere with the development of reef mining. A railway between Antananarivo and Tamatave, the chief port, has been partly built, but want of money appears to have prevented its completion. General Gallieni, the Governor, is, however, doing what he can to facilitate the progress of the industry. Under the liberal mining laws foreigners and Frenchmen are treated alike. Mining companies must, however be constituted according to French law and have their head offices in France or Madagascar. Licenses or permits for preliminary prospecting are unnecessary, but a claim must be pegged out as soon as selected, and intimation of the fact given immediately to the nearest administrator who requests the nearest mining commissioner to issue a prospecting license. The fee for this permit, which is available for twelve months, is £4. The license is renewable for a second or third year on further payment of £8 and £20 respectively. After the third year the prospecting permit must be exchanged for a "working" license, or the claim must be abandoned. A prospecting permit enables the holder to work his claim and dispose of the proceeds on payment of a ten per cent duty to the Government on the value of the gold extracted The favourable laws, we are told have induced many British mercantile agents to throw up their appointments and go in for alluvial gold mining with very profitable results. The discovery of gold reefs by these menwhile prospecting, has made the future even brighter for them. South Africa has heard of these discoveries, and it is now stated a great development of the gold mining industry in Madagascar is about to be effected by British South African capital. The future of this Island in the Indian Ocean, therefore, promises to be interesting.

THE TIBET HONOURS.

THE honours bestowed upon the leaders and officers of the Tibet Expedition are no more than were expected. The results of the invasion of Tibet and the rending of the purdah that hung about Lhassa may have been less than were anticipated, but there can be no question of the zeal with which the task of Colonel Younghusband and that of General McDonald and his troops were accomplished. Soldier, traveller, explorer and diplomatist, Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband has already distinguished himself in many ways as a servant of the Empire, and there is probably other work yet for him to do. General McDonald had already won recognition as a frontier'sman before his skilful leadership of an expedition over altitudes never previously attempted by a military force and amid arctic climatic conditions. There was a general feeling of relief when the force successfully accomplished the march back without serious mishap, and the encomiums passed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India upon General McDonald's conduct of the expedition in face of tremendous difficulties were, beyond all doubt, deserved. The other officers, political and military, who have received distinctions, did excellent work. The names of Lieut.-Col. Waddell I. M. S. Captain O'Connor and Mr. Claude White, were prominently associated with the Mission during its progress, while the services of the other officers were associated with the military operations.

ALLUVIAL GOLD IN MASHONALAND.

THE great importance, which was at once attached in financial circles to the recen discoveries of alluvial gold in the Victoria District of Mashonaland, seems to be fully warranted by the information supplied recently by Sir William Milton, the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, to the British South African Company. In this information several interesting particulars are given. The gold is found in surface soil which is about four feet deep and is red soil containing diorite boulders and small pieces of quartz. Under this is talcose schist with a little gold on top. The red soil contains good gold, the biggest nugget being nine pennyweights. The Mining Commissioner at Victoria has only inspected the area now being worked, but the prospectors state that exactly the same formation extends for miles, though owing to lack of convenient water only the area mentioned has been worked. The north end of the area worked is 300 yards from Fern Sprint, a tributory of the Tokwe River from the East. The soil of the intervening ground is black overlaying gravel. The prospectors sank holes reaching gravel, but they were stopped by water at two feet, and are hence unable to state the depth of the gravel. Fern Sprint valley extends for miles, but only a small portion has been prospected.

THE Viceroy will attend the State Ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 18th Jan.

LORD KITCHENER, who arrived in Calcutta, on Thursday, has returned in excellent health from his Manipur-Burma tour.

MR. WALTER DONORAN, an Electric Engineer in the employ of the Amir, reached Peshawar from Kabul, on the 13th inst.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH will leave Bombay privately at 9-30 a.m. to-day. A salute of 17 guns will be fired.

MR. HENRY MORRIS, F. R. C. S., the Eminent Surgeon is at present in Bombay, having come out to perform an operation on Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil.

AT the next meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Raja Benoy Krishna Deb will move that an address of welcome be presented to the Viceroy. The address will be somewhat late in the day.

RECENTLY a sepoy of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, on escort duty with a Survey party near Shaikh Wasil, ran amok. He killed a comrade, wounded a Havildar and another sepoy, and then made good his escape across the border.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, arrives by next mail steamer, and resumes charge of the Home Department, on landing at Bombay. Mr. Hewett will then revert to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces.

THE doubling of the railway from Samasata to Rohri on the North-Western State line, which has recently been sanctioned, will take some two years to complete. There is a good deal of bridge work to be done north of Rohri.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay, on Saturday, from Europe, by the P & O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, were Mr. J Wilson, C. P., Mr. E. C. Shaw, M.P., and Mrs. Shaw, Sir E. Doyle, Lord Radstock, and Lord Newton.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAHARAJA SIR KISEN PRASAD BAHADUR, Prime Minister of Hyderabad has, on behalf of H. H. the Nizam's Government, forwarded a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister at-law, in aid of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

WITH regard to the British Mission, the Amir has caused it to be made known that his policy in foreign affairs is that of his father. He has therefore ordered tribal representatives to be sent to Kabul in order that they may attend the public Durbars which will be held while the Mission is at the capital. There will be various military parades and a review of all the troops in garrison, as in 1895 when the Durand Mission was received.

LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL arrived in Madras on Thursday afternoon and were most warmly welcomed back to the Southern Presidency. The Municipal Commissioners presented an address to His Excellency in which they congratulated him on the success of his short Viceroyalty. In reply Lord Ampthill paid a generous tribute to the assistance he had received from the officials of the Government of India and congratulated the country that a statesman of Lord Curzon's consummate ability had returned to direct its affairs, and Madras on the success with which Sir James Thompson had conducted the administration during the last six months.

A GENERAL meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club has been called for the 3 th December to discuss the standard of height to be adopted for pony races in the programme of the Calcutta Races for the next season. This is a subject which has excited a good deal of interest in the last few years, as many owners think that a re-classification of ponies is required. The difficulty of handicapping animals under present conditions so as to bring them together in races framed by the C. T. C. is admittedly great, and it should be possible so to alter the annual programme as to give better racing than at present.

SOME remarkably curious and interesting information regarding the perfumes used by the Moghuls is to be found in an article by Mr. David Hooper in the current issue of the Calcutta Review. Everybody has a vague idea that ambergris is one of the perfumes of Arabia, but few actually know of what substance it is composed. The Moghuls themselves hardly knew what it was. One of their suppositions was that on some mountains where honey was formed in abundance the wax ran into the sea, where it was reduced to a solid state by the heat of the sun and converted into ambergris. Another story was that it grew at the bottom of the sea and could be extracted from the fishes which fed on it. Mr. Hooper tells us exactly how the substance was manufactured. Frankincense is another perfume intimately connected with the East. It is a gum benzoin obtained from trees growing in Sumatra, Java, and Siam. The article contains similar instructive information regarding a host of other perfumes.

AMERICAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

[BY CHARLES STIRRUP.]

DURING the campaign which preceded the Presidential Election it was freely asserted by the Democrats that Mr. Roosevelt had given himself up bound hand and foot, to the Trust magnates. Such, however, is very far from being the case, for it is believed in well-informed quarters that the President will shortly begin aggressive action against those great financial and industrial corporations that have usurped a power which is not legitimately theirs. It is said that the Bureau Corporations of the Department of Commerce are now, and, indeed, have been for some time past collecting evidence on the subject, but it is thought that the existing law, embodied in the famous, but some-what ambiguous Sherman Anti-Trust Act, is hardly strong enough to admit of adequate measures being taken. If it is finally considered that this is so, then the strong probability is that Mr. Roosevelt will ask Congress to strengthen the law.

The whole question of American anti-trust law is a matter which distinctly concerns Great Britain, but which, owing to its many complications, is by no means well understood on this side of the Atlantic. There is not one law, but many. Beside the National or "Sherman" Act, which was passed in 1890, every State in the Union has its own legislative measure. Taking them, as a whole, these measures are pronouncedly hostile to the trusts—the Texas Act, for instance, absolutely prohibiting any combination from doing business in the State but in New Jersey, West Virginia, and Kentucky, the law is extremely tolerant. Each one of the hostile Acts is penal in character, and declares all combinations or agreements regulating the supply or the price of "any article or commodity" to be criminal conspiracies punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. If certain provisions of the Texas Act are violated, the guilty parties are regarded as having entered into a conspiracy to defraud, and other infringements can be punished by fines varying from two hundred to a thousand dollars for each day of such infringement. Missouri is another State where the law is extremely severe ; indeed, it is so prohibitive that within a short time of its coming into power the charters of as many as seven hundred companies doing business in the State were revoked.

It might be thought that with so many State anti-trust Acts in existence it would be comparatively easy to regulate the corporations ; but it happens that these laws are sadly lacking in uniformity, and, hence, their utility, taking them together, is not great. They came into being at different times of national alarm at the growing power of the trusts and for the most part were hurriedly drawn up and quite as hurriedly passed through the Houses of Legislature. Moreover, in some States those in which the people are largely engaged in the manufacturing industries in particular, the influence of the capitalists was strong enough to secure certain clauses in the Acts which go a long way towards destroying the effectiveness of the whole, and this is particularly unfortunate in those cases in which the Act aims at regulation rather than suppression. At the same time, however, weak though the anti-trust Acts are owing to their want of uniformity, it would have been utterly impossible for the trusts to have grown into anything like their present power had it not been for the anomalous position which New Jersey, West Virginia and Kentucky, in defiance of the feeling of the nation have chosen to take up.

While other States, as well as the nation at large, were doing their best to prevent the expansion of the trusts, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Kentucky took an exactly opposite course. They competed for the favour of the financial magnates, offered them every facility, and adapted the State corporation laws and taxation laws so as to make it as easy as possible for trusts to be formed and carry on business. It is open to any man or body of men to go to New Jersey and obtain a "charter for any business or purposes whatever," and all that a trust is asked for in return is an incorporation fee of one fiftieth of one per cent. of the par value of the capital stock and an annual tax of one-tenth of one per cent. As is well-known, many of the wealthiest of the more or less private trusts have a purely nominal capital infinitely smaller than the real value of the businesses brought into combination. A trust worth £10,000,000 may have a nominal capital of £100,000. and new Jersey will place it on a legal footing for the trifling sum of £20. But that is not all. The State anxious to make the path of the trust as smooth as possible, requires only one director to be a resident, allows the amount of capital stock to be unlimited does not insist on liability for corporate debts, and dispenses with the necessity of making annual reports. Hence the reason why the Chicago beef-packers, who would not have been permitted to form a combination in their own State, Illinois, went to far distant New Jersey to obtain the necessary charter of incorporation. The case of the Beef Trust is one of the most flagrant instances of this kind of thing, and it is thought that it will be the first of all the great combines to be tackled by the Government in the new anti-trust war which is about to be waged.

No matter in what State a corporation is established as a stock company, it is, as a rule, granted the privilege of trading in every other State, though, unless it is engaged in inter-State commerce—in which case it cannot be in any way interfered with, or arbitrarily taxed or incriminated against—the State can, and sometimes does, exercise its right to exclude it. But as even the most extremely anti-trust States are forced to admit certain objectionable trust within their borders, there have been vehement or out cries for a national Act which will really control make illegal all trusts which are engaged in inter-States commerce. The Sherman Act was passed with this object in view. It renders anyone who monopolises any part of the trade or commerce among the several States liable to a fine of 5,000 dollars and imprisonment for a year, but, unfortunately, it is so ambiguous that hitherto it has been of very little use. Indeed, one or two decisions of the Courts have confined the Act to very narrow limits, and it can really only be applied to such monopolies as control what are described as the instrumentalities of inter-State commerce. Previous to the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals going against the Northern Securities Company, the trusts were under the impression that even in this limited respect the Sherman Act was to all intents and purposes a dead letter. When Mr. Roosevelt instructed the Attorney-General to take action against the Northern Securities Company on the ground that their holding shares in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies was in reality a restraint of trade and commerce among several States the trust magnates expressed much confidence in the security of their position, and the general opinion was that the Republic would not gain the verdict. The decision, however, showed them that the Sherman Act, unsatisfactory as it undoubtedly is, can be interpreted in a way which makes it a much stronger weapon against them than they took it to be. The two railway companies are competing lines, and the Northern Securities purchased sufficient stock of each to place both under their control. This was declared to be illegal, and the Court ruled that the financial company could not vote on their stock at any meeting of the shareholders of either railway, or exercise, or attempt to exercise, any control, direction, supervision, or influence over the acts of the railway companies by virtue of the possession of such stock, and, further, that no dividends were to be paid by either railway company to the Northern Securities.

It is often argued in American courts that a trust has not raised prices at all—perhaps, indeed, that it has lowered them ; but this is a point of no importance from the legal aspect of the case. The Court of Illinois has declared that "the material consideration . . . . is, as a general thing, not that prices are raised, but that it rests in the power and discretion of the trust or corporation taking all the plants of the several corporations to raise prices at any time if it sees fit to do so. It does not relieve the trust of its objectionable features that it may reduce the price of the articles which it manufactures, because such reduction may be brought for the express purpose of crushing out some competitor or competitors." 2d

RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

FROM THE BESIEGED PORT.

ESCAPE IN A SAILING BOAT.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Reuter wires from Chifu that seven Russians with despatches have arrived in a sailing boat from Port Arthur. They hastened on arrival to the Russian Consulate.

They assert that the Japanese have lost three torpedo-boats by mines in the past month.

They express their confidence in the fortress being able to hold out for many months yet.

LONDON DEC. 17.

The Russian Cruiser Trek has arrived at Dakar.

LATER.

A soiree of St. Petersburg nobility yesterday was disturbed by a noisy demonstration of students who broke in and sang seditious songs.

Several persons protested against the dancing which followed as being most untimely in the present situation. The Police were called and cleared the hall.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Sevastopol at Port Arthur has been successfully torpedoed ten times and is now aground and evidently completely disabled.

General Stoessel has opened negotiation with the Japanese with a view to protecting the hospitals from the bombardment and has furnished a map of the hospital positions.

General Nogi replied, accepting the map, and pointing out that owing to the invisibility of the garrison and the deviation of the Japanese guns in consequence of the garrisons brave and long resistance, it is impossible to guarantee that that the shells will reach the spot upon which they are directed.

The bearer of General Stoessel's letter then asked the Japanese not to bombard the whole of the new town and the north eastern part of the old town The Japanese refused to limit the area.

Reuter (Chifu) says that la Russian despatch bearer states the Russian losses at Metre Hill were under 2,000.

RUSSIA AND REFORM.

Free Speech Not Yet.

RESTRICTIONS ON PETERSBURG COUNCIL.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The St. Petersburg Municipal Council has been forbidden to publicly discuss resolutions similar to those discussed at Moscow this week. The majority of the members held a meeting protesting angrily against the prohibition.

Captain Klado has been liberated, though his sentence was unexpired.

Crowds gave him an enthusiastic ovation when he came out.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

Departure of Russian Witnesses.

Admiral Kaznakoff, the Russian Commissioner, Captain Klado and other naval officers, start to-night for Paris to attend the North Sea Inquiry Commission.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

Land Tax Reduced.

LONDON DEC. 16.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Government has reduced the land tax, decreasing the Budget estimates by fourteen million yen.

The deficit is now ten million yen.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The House of Representatives at Tokio have almost unanimously passed the Budget.

MR. KRUGER'S FUNERAL.

Boers and the British Government.

DEAD LEADER'S WISH.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Reuter (Pretoria) wires that Mr. Kruger's funeral took place to-day in the presence of a great concourse of burghers. The service was performed by the leading Dutch ministers and was most impressive and religious.

Orations were made eulogizing the deceased.

Mr. Bosman, the principal speaker, declared that the Boers were loyal to the new flag which was a symbol of equality and freedom, but the nation must follow the lines of development Mr. Kruger had laid down.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

General Botha, speaking at Mr. Kruger's funeral, urged his countrymen to carry out Mr. Kruger's ideal by creating a great nation, north of the Vaal, while remaining loyal to the new Government and promoting the unification of the white races. He read as a political testament from Mr. Kruger, a letter urging unity with a view to rebuilding what had been overthrown.

By command of the King, a battery was present at the funeral and fired a salute of 21 guns.

The Imperial and Colonial Governments were represented.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the whole of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUEZ CANAL RATES.

Proposed Rival Waterway.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Sir T. Angier announces that owing to the high rates charged on shipping passing through the Suez Canal, he and others have matured plans to cut a second Suez Canal, and that a big contractor familiar with work in Egypt is ready to finance and carry out the undertaking.

The proposal has excited considerable interest in mercantile circles.

The "Daily Chronicle" is informed that the Egyptian Government has been approached in the matter.

The "Standard" has the best authority for saying that the enterprise is unlikely to secure the support of the British or Egyptian Governments, and hence it is practically impossible to secure a concession.

TROUBLED MACEDONIA.

Greeks against Bulgarians.

INCESSANT MURDERS.

The condition of Macedonia is consistently worse, and barbarous murders of Greeks by Bulgarians and "vice versa" are incessant.

NEW GUNS FOR ENGLAND.

Large Orders For Artillery.

It is stated that the British War Office has signed contracts for the most modern horse and field artillery, value two millions and a quarter. One hundred and thirty batteries are to be delivered within nine months.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Cavalry Officers' Expenses.

A DRASTIC ORDER.

It is understood that the Army Council has issued a drastic order aiming at the reduction of cavalry officers' expenses. The order absolutely forbids band and other subscriptions, regimental coaches and packs of hounds.

THE HOOLEY-LAWSON TRIAL.

Hooley Acquitted.

The trial of Messrs. Hooley and Lawson has ended. Hooley has been discharged, and Lawson sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, but the sentence is suspended, pending the decision on a point of law.

DISTURBED MOROCCO.

Captures by Raisuli.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Chief Raisuli has captured a caravan, five miles from Tangier, and has taken eleven prisoners. Raisuli's men then entered Tangier and held up another caravan, but released it on finding the men they wanted were not there.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

THE VISIT TO KARACHI.

NEW SEAMEN'S REST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 17.

Lord Lamington had an exceedingly busy day yesterday, every moment being fully occupied. At his special request, his Excellency was taken at 7 a.m. to visit the sewage farm by Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, Chairman of the Garden Committee. The Governor was greatly pleased with all he saw and results that had been obtained.

At 11-30 a.m. Lord Lamington laid the foundation stone of the M'Chinch Memorial Seamen's rest at Keamari.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Commissioner in Sind, opened the proceedings giving a succint history of the Seamen's rest. This institution was a desideratum in a growing place like Karachi. It will cost about Rs. 26,000 and will be open for all seamen without distinction of class or creed. The institution is named after the late Mr. A. M'Chinch C. I. E. who as Municipal President and merchant did much to promote the growth of the city during his business career in Karachi.

After laying the foundation stone amidst the applause of the audience, his Excellency the Governor expressed his keen delight that the institution would be open to seamen of all religions and nationalities. He congratulated the Port Trustees and the Municipality and bestowed special encomiums upon Mr. Jackson, the port engineer, wishing every success to this philanthrophic institution. His Excellancy subscribed Rs. 150 in aid of the institution.

After leaving the Seamen's Rest, the Governor's party boarded a special train and proceeded to Merewether Pier where all went on board the steam tug "Richmond Crawford." After a pleasant cruise round the harbour, his Excellency accompanied by the Commissioner and the Port Officer visited Manora and the port defences, the visit occupying about three quarters of an hour.

The whole party then returned to Keamari where a sumptuous lunch was served in one of the export sheds.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. I. C. Plugs and Castrol's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The Honours' List.

LONDON DEC. 16.

The "Gazette" publishes the following honours for for Tibet :—

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS

Colonel F. E. Younghusband.

Brigadier-General J. R. L. MacDonald.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mr. J. C. White.

Captain O'Connor.

Mr. Trunniger.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

TO BE COMPANIONS

Brevet-Col. Hastings Read.

Lieut.-Col. L. A. Waddell, I.M.S.,

Lieut.-Col. E. J. Cooper, D.S.O., Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut.-Col. A. F. Hogge, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Lieut.-Col. M. A. Kerr, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Brander, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

In addition to the honours already telegraphed by Reuter, the following have been granted for Tibet :—

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The following receive the D. S. O :—Majors A. Mallaly I. A. ; Lye, 22rd Sikhs, F. Murray 8th Gurkhas ; Ray, 7th Rajputs'; Captains Moore, I. A., Luke R.A., Fischer, Royal Fusiliers; Humphreys, 8th Gurkhas, and Lieut. Hodgson, 32nd Sikhs.

PROMOTION.

To be Brevet-Colonel :—Lieut.-Colonel Campbell. 40th Pathans.

To be Brevet Lieut.-Colonels :—Majors R. Fuller R. A. ; Iggulden, Derbyshires, and Beynon, 23rd Gurkhas.

To be Majors :—Captains Shepherd R. E. and Ottley, 23rd Pioneers.

Mr. E. C. Wilton is appointed Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and George. This officer, it will be remembered, was assistant to Colonel Younghusband and his intimate acquaintance with Chinese proved of the greatest assistance in negotiations at Lhassa.

Colonel Sir Francis Edward Younghusband K. C. I. E. who has been Knighted for his conduct of the Mission to Lhassa is the second son of Major-General John Wm. Younghusband C.S.I., (retired). He joined the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1882. and became Captain in 1889. He entered the Indian Staff Corps and meanwhile travelled in Manchuria in 1886 ; from Peking to India via Chinese Turkestan in 1887 ; on the Pamirs and in Hunza 1889 ; and on the Pamirs 1890-91 He was appointed Political Officer in Hunza in 1892 and in 1893-94 he was Political Officer in the Chitral. He was employed as special correspondent for the "Times" in the Chitral expedition of 1895, and in the Transvaal and Rhodesia during 1896-97. In 1898 he became Political Agent for Haraote and Touk. He became a C. I. E. in 1891 and in 1901, was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal for public service in India. His subsequent history is a matter of common knowledge. He has published, "The Heart of a Continent." "The Relief of Chitral" and "South Africa of To-Day, (1898).

Brigadier General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald K. C. I. E., C. B., R. E., who has been knighted for the skilful manner in which he commanded the escort of the Sikkim.-Tibet Mission received his first commission on the 22nd February 1882. He attained the rank of Major on the 6th August 1899. He was given the command of the Tibet Mission escort with the temporary rank of Brigadier General on the 29th November 1900. He had previously seen service on the frontier.

Brevet-Colonel Hastings Read, who has been appointed a Companion of the Bath, commanded the line of communications during the expedition. He was born on August 19th 1852, received his first commission on Jan. 15th 1873 and was appointed to the Indian Army on August 28th 1876. He attained substantive rank on January 15th 1899. He commanded the 4th Rajputs and was appointed to command the line of communications during the third and fourth phases of the operations.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R Brander who is also among the C. B's commanded the Mission Camp escort at Chungloo in April, and subsequently in command of a movable Column fought several actions successfully during May and June.

Mr. J. C. White, Political Officer, Sikkim gave great assistance to the Mission and was mentioned by General Macdonald in his despatch for his services in organising the Sikkim Cooly Corps.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Great Scott started on equal favourite with Loch Clieveden in the Fort Plate yesterday for which there was a field of ten, but neither was placed. Great Scott's performance has not commended itself to his supporters for the Viceroy's Cup though it is recognised that a five furlongs' sprint is but little criterion of what he can do over a longer distance. The odds against him for the Cup expanded afterwards to 2 1/2 to one with evens for a place. Pure Gold and Applause have now come up in the betting for the Cup and are quoted with Acetine at sixes. The other Cup horses stand as follows for a win :—Tubal Cain and Prince Lyon tens ; Creton, Ne twelves, Elsington and Vasto fifteens, Loch Clieveden Upguards and St. Marquise twenties ; Gentle Lady, Rapid Pilgrim and Yohore thirties.

SOCIAL REFORM IN AHMEDABAD.

DR. BHANDARKAR'S VIEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 18.

Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, this morning, laid the foundation stone of the building of the Gujarat Social Reform Association in the presence of a large and representative gathering. In addressing the meeting, he pointed out the great and urgent necessity of marching with the nations of the world and referred to the example of Japan, which had got over social impediments and elevated even her law classes. In the afternoon the Association presented him with an address felicitating him on the degree of L. L. D. conferred on him. The address referred to his eminent scholarship and his services in the cause of religious, social and moral reform. In replying to the address, the learned Doctor explained how his attitude towards political movements had been misunderstood. His political aspirations, he said were not lower than those of any other man in India, but he believed that political progress must be based on a social and moral background and that the demand for power must be justified by a good use of the little power already possessed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is not Mr. Chamberlain's practice to hide his light under a bushel or to despise certain well-known methods adopted by public characters in this age of advertising to keep his name and his aims before the public. Consequently it came almost as a shock when it transpired that he had returned from his Continental trip, and had actually been two days in England without the public being made acquainted with the fact. People have been puzzled to know what it means, and I rather suspect that the unprecedentedly quiet home coming of the great man may have accentuated if it did not originate the talk one has been hearing quite recently of a disposition on the part of the Tariff Reformers to abandon their agitation. But those who indulge in these anticipations are Free Traders, and the wish may be merely father to the thought. Still although the Tariff Reformers are not absolutely quiescent they have been less active of late than the absence from England of their leader justified, and so far during the present recess there certainly has been no tearing raging propaganda. Political speeches have been more plentiful this week, and it is interesting to notice how the Ministerialists are concentrating on Mr. Balfour's proposal for a Conference—a proposal which according to his opponents he has put forward not in the interests of the Empire, but solely to keep his party from falling to pieces. It is interesting to notice as an indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing that the list of people elected on the Council of the Unionist Free Trade Club at the Duke of Devonshire's yesterday, imposing as it may be, does not contain the names of some Conservative Free Trade M. P's who at the beginning of the controversy seemed inclined to go to extreme lengths against the Chamberlainite policy. It is also perhaps worthy of remark that both the non-official members of the Council of India in London—Sir James Mackay and Mr. F. C. le Marchant—are both members of the body referred to, and the former is also one of the executive Committee, in which capacity he has as colleague another well-known Anglo-Indian, Colonel Luke.

SIR A. ACLAND HOOD AND MR. BALFOUR.

It is the bounden duty of a whip to exalt the leader of his party and to make out that there never was such a great statesman at the head of affairs. A whip, who did not perform this elementary function, would be unworthy of his post. Sometimes his zeal as an advocate is exerted for the benefit of the lesser lights, and a certain ex-Governor of Bombay who shall be nameless would, though he is not outrageously modest, have blushed crimson if he had heard what was said to me about him by the then chief whip of the party of which he was and is an ornament. Therefore I am not disposed to accept as pure gospel every word of the glowing eulogy pronounced by that amiable country gentleman, Sir Sir A. Acland-Hood, on the principal member of the King's present Government. Politics being what they are one can put aside the naive statement that the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is more fit to keep goal in a football match though the remark does suggest a retort as to the prowess in another of our field sports of that great statesman, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. "On the other hand, Mr. Balfour"—I quote from the report of Sir A. Acland-Hood's address to his constituents "whom he saw every day when in town, was the most able, simple, and straight forward man he had ever met in his life. Some people thought that Mr. Balfour was not a strong man. Well, we had many strong men, but he had never yet come across a man who had the strength of mind and character that the present Prime Minister possessed." Such wholehearted devotion is touching, but really Sir A. Acland-Hood cannot expect us to regard him as an unimpeachable judge when he solemnly assures us "that we have many strong men." Had I been one of his listeners at Keloe I should have been tempted to interrupt the Right Hon. Bart. by calling out "Name! Name!" If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that we are living in a period when "strong men" are lamentably scarce not only in the political world, but in every walk of life.

THE DINNER TO SIR H. COTTON AND SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir Henry Cotton, President-elect of the National Congress, shortly to meet in Bombay, and Sir William Wedderburn, who will represent the British Committee on the occasion, were the principal guests at a dinner given in the Westminster Palace Hotel. On Tuesday evening the company I suppose numbered a hundred or more, at least half of whom were Indians. Of the Europeans present I noticed besides those in whose honour the feast was organised, Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. T. Lough, M.P., Mr. Weir, M.P., Sir John Jardine, Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Mr. F. H Skrine, Mr. A. G. Symonds (a well-known political organiser) Mr. S. Thorburn, Mr. F. W. Verney, Mr. A. J. Wilson ("Investors' Review") Mr. Fisher Unwin, the publisher, Mr. J. A. Hobson, a political writer of pronounced views, Mr. Thompson, the Editor of "Reynold's Newspaper." Those who sent apologies include Lord Hobhouse, Sir George Birdwood, whose letter apparently was not read in full, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and others too numerous to mention here The chair was taken by the venerable Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, who whatever may be said about some of the things he said later on the evening, spoke with good taste and even facility in proposing the two loyal toasts. As to his speech in submitting the toast of the evening, I doubt if Mr. Dadabhai showed perfect wisdom in styling John Bull "a little thick-headed" and so forth. Mr. Dadabhai admits that his hopes centre in the British public, but to sneer at the people, whose assistance you regard as indispensable, is hardly the best way to succeed. Another thing occurs to me to say in this connection and I say it in all friendliness. Most of the speeches were punctuated with cries of "shame!" and these ejaculations after a time become not only silly, but wearisome. Mr. Courtney himself showed a little impatience when some remark of his was followed by this ridiculous exclamation. It is true that only the more juvenile portion of the gathering offended in this way, but educated young Indians should not imitate the manners of the mob. "Verbum sap." My only other grumble is with reference to Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, the ex-Bengal Civilian, who is generally supposed to have written a certain work, which did not express unqualified and unstinted praise of all Lord Curzon's achievements as Viceroy of India. The Chairman in concluding his speech said :—"What I want to point out is that the rising generation of Indians may not be able to exercise that patience which we of the past and past generations have shown. A widely spread discontent and dissatisfaction is at present the spirit of unrest abroad among the Indians in India, and I wish our rulers to take note of that fact and to consider what that means." Sir Henry Cotton in the course of his remarks observed :—"The people of India have confidence in the spirit of justice among the English people. They have often been disappointed—their hopes have often been checked, promises have been held out to them which have often been unfulfilled—but the confidence of the people of India in the people of England remains unshaken." There were had been a period of despondency due to the reactionary policy of the still be of good heart, past decade, but let them inspired Mr. O'Donnell's These remarks seem to have ing the past five years inflammatory outburst. During of reaction infinitely they had gone through a period ced in this country, worse than the reaction experienced by the people of India and he was inclined to wish that mble had shown instead of being so gentle and hu ven when the some strong indignation, Why e here was practically the Charter of Calcutta was torn in two ut the length tically no movement of protest throughout d "was a and breadth of India. That he continues acks. It shame and they ought to put up their y must was no use making eloquent speeches, th le that drive it into the minds of the English peo

SIR W. LEE-WARNER ON INDIA.

In delivering a lecture on India, on Monday, at the Caterham Institute, Sir William Lee-Warner drew attention to the responsibilities of the United Kingdom towards India, and the generally satisfactory manner in which they had been fulfilled. The British public realised the magnitude and variety of the Indian peoples, the commercial and industrial potentialities of that Empire, the obligation to keep peace within and fight famine when unkind conditions withheld the rain, and the duty of extending education to the masses, but it was hazy in its conceptions on one important matter. Three Empires confronted India, France on the East, China on the North-East, and Russia on the North-West. France and England were friends now, and he hoped they would always remain so. But should they ever come to blows, troops sent out from France could only reach the Mekong by the sea. China, however, could descend through Yunnan and many other routes into India by land. He did not however, fear the Yellow Peril. With Russia the case was different from that on the Mekong. Railways opened to Russia at least two important doors to Afghanistan, and our mastery on the seas would not prevent 300,000 Russian troops massing on that frontier. The British nation must realise that its own possessions were thus open to invasion by a power with whom we might possibly have serious differences, and while India itself was vitally interested in its own self-defence, the Imperial Government must also do its part in the preparations on land which it would be folly to disregard in view of the altered position of affairs. Sir William then proceeded to give a general view of the Indian population, in its religious, social and economic conditions, dwelling upon the dependency of the masses on agriculture, the increasing interest shown in social reform, and the general indifference of the people to propaganda of what was called the National Congress.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE AND "AMERICA."

The apology offered by the friends of Sir Edward Clarke, K. C. that he was only in sport when he proposed that the name of the United States of North America should in future be "Eusons," in no way excuses the indiscretion and, still worse, bad taste of his "little joke" which as a mere joke, without any reference to its application does not rise above the level of the dreary pleasantries characteristic of the law courts. Such feeble witticisms always give offence, and it is painful to Englishmen that in the present relations of this country with "America," and on so dignified an occasion as the national American Thanksgiving Day, with the American Ambassador present, an Englishman of Sir Edward Clarke's high position and abilities and undoubted loyalty to all the nationalities of the Anglo-Saxon race should in the familiarity of "after dinner" comradeship have, for a moment, been betrayed into a solecism, which at the best was a social betise, and might in less happy circumstances have been productive of real ill-feeling on the part of our American brothers against us. Most fortunately, however, and without a moment's delay Sir Edward Clarke's blunder has been more than set right and straight by two letters in the "Times." The first appeared last Monday signed by "A Canadian," and from the construction of his sentences, and the close precision of their verbal expression, I venture to suggest that the writer is the well-known Canadian historian, Mr Beckles Willson. But whosoever he may be "A Canadian" briefly pointed out that Pitt had, on a memorable occasion, named the United States, America and America as a distinct nation from Canada and Louisiana. The fact is that nearly every English speaker and writer of the period always spoke of the United States as America. The second letter appeared in the "Times" of Wednesday and was signed by Sir George Birdwood, and I venture to think it may be regarded as one of the most happily inspired of his characteristic epistolary contributions to the columns of the leading journal. He supplemented the information given by Mr. Beckles Willson, or to be strictly accurate "A Canadian," by pointing out that the designation "America" at first strictly applied to Brazil, and was only extended to the North American continent after the middle of the sixteenth century, down to which date "North America" was still known as "Greater India" and New India. Sir George, who never fails to magnify the land of his birth, here adds that the two Americas were in fact the merest windfalls in the periodical secular quest after "spiced" India. Then, throwing an etymological side-light on the question he adds that Amerigo is the Italian form of the Gothic Amalaric, contracted to Amaric, a personal name meaning "strenuous worker" and "resolute in action," and suggests that this might well be added as a motto to the national device of "America." The result of these two letters in the "Times" is that the "Americans" of the United States have an absolute historical title to that designation and have not to apologise for any arrogant egotism in appropriating it in an especial manner to themselves, or by way of subterfuge to avoid such an execrable designation as "United-Statists" and that from the etymological standpoint America is a most happy designation for the Anglo-Saxon race naturalised and nationalised in North America, and henceforth every time it is uttered by "American" lips our brethren in the United States will be reminded that they have to live up—individually and collectively, to the high level of their most prophetic, auspicious and stimulating historical and national designation.

THE NEW RAILWAY BOARD FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. F. R. Upcott, former Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and now Government Director of Indian Railways in England, to be the first Chairman of the new Railway Board, for the administration of Indian Railways, and Mr. T. E. Wynne, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to be the Indian member of the Board. The name of the third member, who will be appointed from England will shortly be announced.

Mr A. Brereton, lately Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Upcott as Government Director, at home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The following Artillery postings have been ordered :—Major Strong to the 80th Field Battery ; Captain Login to the 57th Field Battery ; Lieutenant Gascoigne to the 64th Field Battery ; Captain Loveday, No. 54 Garrison Company to No. 75 Company and Lieutenant Acourt to the 119th Field Battery, Bristol.

It is settled that the Musketry School at Pachmarhi shall remain, until further orders, under the Lieutenant-General of the Eastern Command.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance on Saturday at the Mahalaxmi Race Course was considerably larger than on the opening day, this being evidently due to the fact that there were no other counter-attractions. It proved, however, a bad afternoon for the book makers for, with the exception of the last race, the favourites in each race won, and the public seemed more or less confident about their bets. Six events were coloured on the official card commencing with the Small Arab Plate which attracted six entrants. Grey Fox was dubbed a success from the onset and greatly flattered his admirers at the finish by winning in a common canter from Clever Boy. The second event, the Selling Race, drew seven to the scratch. Farewell was considered a laurel, while some pounced on Sapphire and Sabig. The first-named Arab, however, showed up well from the lifting of the barrier, and finished off an easy winner from Cardigan. Berlin, who was steered by Heroo was thought the most fit for the Arab Plate, and in this instance again the favourite won. A field of ten stripped for the Losers' Plate which seemed an open race. Those in the know, however, pounced on Fareed II, and in a few minutes odds on this Arab were rapidly reduced from 4 to 1 1-2, at which point they remained at a stand still. The race started in favour of this horse, and though it lost ground about midway, it pulled up again near home and won in a most exciting finish from Redlips. The fifth race, the Winter Plate Stakes, fell to Dumbell, who was also very heavily backed. The last race was a slight upset, as Mooreed, who was reckoned the best of the bunch, lost to False Start by two lengths. This closed a fine evening's sport during which the Band of the G. I. P. Railway played a selection of music.

The objection against Clever Boy at the opening meeting for carrying wrong weight, has, we are informed, been over-ruled by the Stewards.

The results of Saturday's racing are as follow :—

The Small Arab Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 12-6 and under new measurements which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March, 1902. 12-5 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. : oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900, 4lbs. ; oftener of race value Rs. 900, or of a race value Rs. 1,400, or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 furlongs

Messrs M Gouldas A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 8st 8lbs ..... Foster 1
Mr Nassar Abdoola's g a h Clever Boy 8st 11lbs Nama 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 9st... Robertson 3
Mr A W P's g a h Random 9st ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Roomy 9st C B Mahomed 0
Mr A W P's g a h Silver Prince 8st 10lbs ...Pass 0

At an excellent start, Gray Fox jumped off with the lead, with Clever Boy close at his heels. Nearing the 3 furlong post Clever Boy took up the running, but lost it again down the straight to Grey Fox, who won by 1 1/4 length, with Zariff third. Two and a half lengths divided second and third. Time 1 min. 8 secs,

Betting : 2 to 1 on Grey Fox, 5 to 1 against Zariff and Random, 8 to 1 Cleves Boy and 10 to 1 Roomy and Silver Prince.

Selling Race.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs. Arabs entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. ; 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down Rs. 400. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. ; Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Gouldas and A Nanji's g a h Farewell 8st 6lbs ..... Foster 1
Mr Abdool Razak's g a h Cardigan 8st 11b, Dhondi 2
Mr A W P's ch a h Sapphire 8st 2lbs ..Beaumont 3
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood 8st 9lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr A R Narroola's bl a h Sabig 8st 7lbs ...Heroo 0
Messrs P Framjee and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior 8st 4lbs ..... Beaumont 0
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h The Emperor 7st 3lbs ..... Jakoo 0

Sapphire shot out of the barrier first, with Farewell close up and the remainder in a bunch. Half way down Cardigan non-plussed the others, but not for long. Down the straight, Farewell broke through the bunch, and won from Cardigan by 2 1/2 lengths with Sapphire third, and Royal Blood fourth. Three lengths seperated second and third. Time—1 min 8 secs.

Betting : 5 to 4 against Farewell, 2 to 1 Sapphire, 3 to 1 Sabig, 8 to 1 Royal Blood, and 15 to 1 the others.

The Arab Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1902. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs. 150 : once 4lbs., twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900 ; 4lbs ; race value Rs. 1,300 7lbs. ; race value Rs. 1,800, 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs

Messrs G K and D D's b a h Berlin 7st 8lbs Heroo 1
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's, g a h Nainava 8st 12lbs C B Mahomed 2
Messrs G K and D D's, b a h Talisman 9st 5lbs Nama 3
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag 8st 10lbs Oomerkhan 4
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Sahab 8st 7lbs... Etul 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Isinglass 8st 3lbs..Foster 0
Mr H Bin Talib's, b a h Morning Star 8st 3lbs Ahmed 0

Another level start. Arabian Flag started the running, but at the bend was caught up by Berlin, the favourite, who promptly advanced, while Nainawa made headway for second place. Down the straight the order was Berlin, Nainawa, Talisman, Arabian Flag, the horses finishing up in the same order. Won by 3/4 length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 38 3-5 secs.

Betting : Evans on Berlin, 6 to 4 against Talisman, 5 to 1 Arabian Flag, 10 to 1 Nainava and Sahab, and 15 to 1 Isinglass.

The Losers' Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement, which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 ; 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—1-2 mile

Mr F Ghaswala's ch a h Fareed II 8st 6lbs Heroo 1
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips 8st. 6lbs. ..... Foster 2
Mr Frost's g a h Bahar 8st 3lbs .... Jakoo 3
Mr A M Amer's b a h Wait-a-While 8st 6lbs Etul 4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector 8st 12lbs Beaumont 0
Mr A W P's g a h Rightful 8st 12lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's b a h Umber 8st 12lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Akyab 8st 3lbs Robertson 0
Messrs S A Hamid and S A Azize g a h Shah Alum 8st 0lbs .... Dhondi 0
Mr Nassar Abdool's b a h Shirazi 7st 8lbs Tratan

Fareed II, left the barrier the quickest, and did all the running himself till the bend when the field closed up and it appeared anybody's race. Down the straight Fareed took a slight lead from Redlips and won in a very exciting finish by one half a length. Bahar coming home third a neck behind Redlips. Time—55 1-5 secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Fareed, 3 to 1 Umber, 4 to 1 Bahar and Reflector, 7 to 1 Shirazi, 8 to 1 Shah Alum, and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Winter Plate Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1902. W. A. reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs. 150 ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs ; oftener, 14lbs. Winner, since the above date of a race value Rs. 900, 4lbs ; race value Rs. 1,300 7lbs., race value Rs. 1,800, 10lbs. In addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st September, 1904, 5lbs, in addition to landing allowances in General Conditions. Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell 9st 4lbs Beaumont 1
Mr Finch's, c e m Balayeuse 8st 2lbs ..... Heroo 2
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 9st 0lbs... Oomerkhan 3
Mr Thomas' br e g Ural 8st 2lbs..... Foster 4
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet 9st 11lbs ..... Robertson 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros 9st 4lbs ..... Pair 0

Fitzeros got off first and raced down for some distance with Dumbell and Balayeuse close in attendance. On the home turn Dumbell sported and got the running, with Fando second and Balayeuse third. Near the winning post Fando and Ballayeuse changed places, Dumbell winning by a length with Ballayense second and Fando third, Ural being fourth. Won by a length ; a length and a half divided second and third. Time—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Dumbell, 5 to 1 against

Fando, 8 to 1 Ural, 9 to 1 Planet, and 10 to 1 Fitzeree.

The Little Maiden Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurment; 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 9st 4lbs
Foster 1

Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h
Moored 9st 2lbs ..... Oomerkhan 2
Mr A W P'sb a h Turn of Luck 9st 4lbs
Beaumont 3

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h
Calcutta 7st 8lbs ..... Trehan 4
Mr Jaroola Bin Talibs g a h Kismut 9st 7lbs
C B Mahomed 0

Mr S A Wahedsch a h Dilerjung 8st 12lbs Heroo 0

From another good start Turn of Luck heeled off with False Start and Moored close in attendance and Calcutta lying last. False Start advanced at the 8 furlong post and maintained the advantage to the finish, winning from Moored, who had gradually advanced to second place, by two lengths, with Turn of Luck third and three quarters of a length behind. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Moored, 2 to 1 False Start, 3 to 1 Turn of Luck, 5 to 1 Calcutta, and 6 to 2 Kismut and Dilerjung.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. FRIENDS' UNION.

The third match of the Bombay Gymkhana cold weather season was with the Friends' Union C. C. (a team of rising young Hindus) and was played on Saturday, on the home ground. Partly owing to the match not having been advertised and partly owing to such counter attractions as the second extra meeting and the Industrial Exhibition, there was a very meagre attendance which could not be said of the matches played last cold weather. The composition of the Gymkhana eleven differed in several respects the from that which last took the field, among the absentees being Captain J. A. D.Langhorne, Captain Vans Agnew, H. C, Cumberbatch, S. N. Powell, J. L. Ainsworth, E. E. Coombs, and Captain J. G. Greig who is touring with the Governor. In spite of the absence of so many prominent players, the side was nevertheless strong in batting, though somewhat weak in bowling. J. S. Milne, who if he cannot make runs nowadays, can do what is almost as useful for his side viz. win the toss, was again successful in the spin of the coin and gave his side the advantage of first knock on that batsman's delight, a plumb wicket. Burns and Dawson, the first batsmen, quickly got to work, and the former was not dismissed until the total was over 40 when he retired with a nicely played 19 to his credit. His place was taken by C. "Fudge", a player new to Bombay cricket who, we believe, has on one or two occasions figured in first class county cricket. He certainly played up to county form, contributing 45 to the total by most attractive cricket without the least semblance of a fault. His timing and placing of the ball and his back play were as nearly as possible perfect, and altogether his batting was most delightful to watch. J. A. C. Kiddle, the old Alleynian, also made his debut as a batsman, not having had, it will be remembered, the chance of a knock in his first match. He made 24, but in a style that suggested he was handicapped by the strange conditions of light and wicket. When he gets more accustomed to these conditions he should prove a very useful bat indeed and,one,we fancy, who will not be afraid to force the rate of rungetting on the sticky monsoon wickets. A. H. S. Aston got into double figures as he invariably does, and N. Dawson,had the distinction of making top soore for his side—57, in compiling which however he gave half a dozen chances. The innings was declared at 4 o'clock and as stumps were to be drawn at 5-15, all the Friends Union had to do was to play out time. This however, they would not have succeeded in doing but for the determined resistance offered to the bowling by D. K. Telang, a younger brother of the crack player of that name. Going in first he was sixth out having contributed 46 out of the total of 107 for seven wickets, the innings including as many as 22 extras. Milne after a few loose overs in the commencement bowled with effect capturing four wickets for 38 runs. Cheetham and Kiddle were the only other bowlers tried and each took a wicket. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr C L Burns, c Talpade, b Bhatwetakar	19
Mr Dawson, c Bhatwetakar, b Talpade	57
Mr "Fudge", b Prabhakar	45
Mr Gilbert, b Bhatwetakar	0
Mr Aston, b Bhatwetakar	16
Mr Cheetham, not out	5
Mr Milne	Did not bat
Mr Rumboll	
Mr Lazenby	
A N Other	
Extras	11
Total	177

Innings declared closed.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Milne	13	38	0	4
Mr Cheetham	6	24	0	1
Mr Kiddle	7	21	1	1

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Mr Dhargalkar, not out	11
Mr D K Telang, b Milne	46
Mr N G Prabhakar, c Cheetham	5
Mr W B Talpade c Dawson, b Milne	7
Mr P N Dandekar, b Milne	1
Mr S A Shete, b Kiddle	9
Mr D A Shete, not out	1
Mr Shivaram, c Dawson, b Milne	0
Mr Bhatwetakar, not out	5
Mr W G Shete	Did not bat
Mr Kapadia	
Extras	22
Total (for 7 Wkts.)	107

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Bhatwetakar	19	49	1	4
Mr Talpade	15	58	1	1
Mr Shivaram	5	21	0	0
Mr Prabhakar	5	23	0	1

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadv, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	7	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi		0	9
E Mazagon Tarwady,2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	9	12	113
Same date last year	5	6	82

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Manavi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadiy Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	15	11	95
Total plague deaths to date	277,820	229,910	
Same date last year	12	8	72

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a fresh breeze from N. W. by North. The races for the "B" Class and "Tomtit" Class were for two handsome cups which had been kindly presented for competition by Mrs. C. T. R. Scovell. The course for all classes was from the Committee Vessel round the Light Ship and South Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 15-8 miles. There was a rough sea outside the harbour. The first yachts to start were those of the Tomtit Class with time in hand, Coralie being the first away at 2 P.M. followed by Maud at 2-5, and Lapwing at 2-11, the scratch boats Meg and Tomtit starting at 2-23-30.

The afternoon breeze had set in well before the first boat got under way, and on getting outside the harbour a fairly heavy sea for these small craft was encountered, this being especially trying at the time of gybing round the Light Ship. The new course, with the prevailing wind, consisting of a long reach to the Light Ship and back to South Karanja Buoy with only a short beat to the Committee Vessel did not facilitate any change of order in the first three boats. Of the scratch boats Tomtit was first round the Light Ship, but Meg managed to beat her by 2' 16" at the finish.

Coralie sailed by Mr. C. B. LaTouche won the cup presented by Mrs. C. T. R. Scovell, and Maud obtained the second prize.

Names of Boats.	Allowance. Ms. Sds.	Entered by	Start at H. Ms. Sds.	Time of Arrival.
Tomtit	Scratch	Dr F M Gibson	2 21 30	5 26 0
Meg	Scratch	Mr C H Byrne	2 21 30	5 23 44
Lapwing	12 0	Mr E C Richards	2 11 30	5 21 47
Coralie	23 30	Mr C B LaTouche	2 0 0	5 10 4
Maud	18 30	Mr J E Needham	2 5 0	5 16 6

Course:—From Committee Vessel round the Light ship leaving it to Port thence round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel—Special time limit 6-30 p.m. Course No. 17 All 15·8 miles.

The "B" Class yachts also started with time in hand and sailed the same course as the tomtits, the first boat to go away being Erin at 2-28 Followed by Prixie, Trixie and Mannikin at 2-32, and Janetta at 2-36. On the reach to the Light Ship Mannikin dropped to last, Janetta was gradually gaining on the other three yachts and was first round South Karanja Buoy and drew steadily away, winning the Cup in spite of carrying away both lee runners on the beat home. Trixie took second prize. Prixie carried away her bobstays.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival H M S
Janetta	Scratch	Officers R E	2 36 0	5 14 28
Erin	3 0	Mr R H Ireland	2 28 0	5 24 44
Prixie	4 0	Mr E C Smetham	2 32 0	Did not finish
Sayonara	21 0	Maj-Curtis R A M C	2 15 0	Did not start
Mannikin	4 0	Officers R A	2 32 0	5 39 28
Trixie	4 0	Mr A M Mostesh	2 32 0	5 19 22

Course:—From Committee Vessel round the Light Ship leaving it to Port, thence round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, and back to the Committee Vessel—special time limit 6-30 p m Course No. 17 A = 15·8 miles.

The "A" Class.—The limit yacht Melody started at 2-40, followed by Sapphire at 2-48, by Forella at 2-54-30, and Eileen at 3-6-30. It was evidently not Melody's day, as she was overtaken by Sapphire before reaching the Light-Ship and her owner preferring to ware instead of gybing in the heavy sea, was shortly afterwards overtaken by Forella. On the reach to South Karanja Buoy Sapphire dropped her rudder and had to give up; and much credit is due to Mr. Hopkins for successfully steering his yacht back to moorings by her sails alone. At South Karanja Buoy, Forella was still twelve minutes ahead of Eileen who did not seem to like the heavy breeze, as she did the light weather of last month, Nearing the finish when it seemed that there would be a good race for second place between Melody and Eileen, the latter carried away her peak halyards and had to give up. Forella won first prize.

Names of Boats	Allowance Ms. Sds	Entered by	Start at H. Ms. Sds.	Time of Arrival
Forella	12 00	Mr C T R Scovell	2 54 30	5 9 1
Sapphire	18 30	Capt Muter R E Mr H H Hopkins	2 48 0	Did not finish
Melody	26 30	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 40 0	5 18 39
Eileen	Scratch	Mr N N Wadia	3 6 30	Did not finish

Course:—From Committee Vessel, round the Light Ship leaving it to Port, thence round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel,—special Time limit 6-30 p. m. Course No. 17 A = 15·8 miles.

THE CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The following Circular is being issued to members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

In order to meet the views of members who have been good enough to communicate with the Chamber on the proposals suggested by the Committee for discussion at the Calcutta Conference, it is proposed to ask permission of the President of the Conference to amend the two following resolutions:—

Short reeling of yarns:—To omit the words "with surprise." The resolution will then read:—"That this Conference having noted that Government does not intend to enforce the law against short reeling, considers it incumbent on Government to state the steps they propose to take to place imported yarns on the same footing as those made in this country."

Insurance matters:—To alter the words "a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000" to "a sum of Rs. 1,50,000." The resolution will then read:—That this Conference would suggest that Government should consider the desirability of enacting that Insurance Companies working in this country should deposit with Government a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as evidence of their intention to carry on business in a bona-fide manner."

The Committee also propose to ask permission to alter the Resolution on the Merchandise Marks Act as follows:—

To substitute the words "from British merchants to foreign competitors" for "from Great Britain to Foreign Countries." Clause (b) will then read as follows:—

"That this Conference is also of opinion that the provision in the act which requires all foreign goods to be marked with the country of origin has tended to divert trade from British merchants to foreign competitors,"

THE PENSIONERS FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—Would you kindly notify that the Annual Pensioners' Fete will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday the 31st December, 1904?

Tea, Cake, Sweets, Fruit, &c, for the families of all European Naval and Military pensioners will be provided at 5 p.m., at 6 p.m., each pensioner's child (14 years of age and under) will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree, which will be placed on the Organ Platform in the Hall. At 7 p.m. a dinner will be provided for the pensioners.

Application for tickets of admission for pensioners and their families should be made personally to the Honorary Secretary' Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, between the 23rd and 29th December 1904, between the hours of 2-30 and 5 p.m., after the later date no tickets will be issued.

Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.—Yours, &c.,

G. BROOME, Major,
D. A. A. General, Bombay Brigade,
Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Fete.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

The "Indian Magazine" for December will contain an appreciation of the late Lord Northbrook by Mr. H. M. Bird-wood, C.S.I., No part of the "Times" obituary notice Mr. Birdwood thinks will have been more aceptable to readers of the "Indian Magazine" than the paragraph in reference to Lord Northbrook's tenure of the Viceroyalty of India from February 1872, when he was appointed to the office of Governor-General, after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, till he resigned office on the 4th January, 1876, for reasons which, at the time were naturally enough connected with a difficulty which had arisen between him and Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India, in reference to the Tariff Act passed by the Government of India in the previous year. Mr. Birdwood goes on to say:—

According to the Annual Register for 1876, other causes also may have been effective; but, if the popular belief was correct as expressed by the writer in "The Times," that Lord Northbrook considered that "India's welfare had been sacrificed to England's mandate," then his retirement from the Viceroyalty can only be regarded as having been most honourable to himself, and entirely consistent with the high reputation he had won as a just, brave, and sympathetic Ruler, seeking above all things the benefit of the people for whose welfare he was responsible. The dispute with the India Office had reference to the passing by the Governor-General in Council of the Act in question without previous communication with the Secretary of State and the imposition thereby of an import duty on certain "articles made of cotton," and also on long stapled raw cotton. Lord Salisbury directed that the latter duty should at once be abolished by further legislation, and the former within a fixed term of years. Two members of the Council of India—Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Henry Montgomery—approved of Lord Northbrook's financial policy without referring however, to the Constitutional point at issue; but the views of the Secretary of State prevailed, just as the views of an earlier Secretary of State the Duke of Argyll, had prevailed as regards certain proposals of Lord Northbrook's Government forsan arrangement with Shere Ali, which might have averted the second Afghan War; and in that matter also it must be held that the welfare of India was the guiding motive of the rejected proposals. As "The Times" observes, Lord Northbrook inherited a policy of peace from Lord Mayo, to which he was careful to adhere in spite of provocation, and the four years of his Viceroyalty were not marked by any serious frontier disturbance. Some of the more notable events of that period are set forth in the paragraph above referred to, and every one will endorse the justice of the verdict arrived at that, though Lord Northbrook "laboured in quiet and unostentatious modes, the results of his work were sound and abiding." This is eminently true of the treaties negotiated by him with the Chiefs of Rajputana, which resulted in the removal in 1878, of the salt barrier-hedge which divided Northern India into two fiscal sections, and demanded a strong preventive establishment, and gave occasion for endless oppression. It is also true of another measure, not referred to by "The Times," but well worthy of record here. In January 1873, in exercise of the powers conferred by an Act of 1870, not now in force, the Governor-General in Council exempted wheat exports from British India from the duties of customs to which they had been liable under the Indian Tariff Act of 1871. The immediate results were remarkable. The exports of wheat, which in 1871-1872 only slightly exceeded 600,000 cwts., and in the following year fell below 400,000 cwts., rose, in 1873-1874, to more than 1 3-4 millions of cwts. They have not since, except in 1900-1901, fallen below one million cwts. There have certainly been violent fluctuations in the trade in the last thirty years, which may be ascribed generally to variations in the seasons; but the net results attained have served to place in a clear light the foresight and sagacity of Lord Northbrook's Government in repealing the export duty on wheat. In 1875-1876 the exports exceeded 2 1-2 millions of cwts., and in the following year 5 1-2 millions, and in the year after that 6 1-3 millions. In some subsequent years the figures went as high as 19 20, 21 and 22 millions, and higher; and in 1891-1892 they nearly reached 31 millions. There were considerable falls in other years, but during the five years which ended on March 31,1903, the average annual exports were nearly 10 millions of cwts, the average annual value of the exports having been nearly 4 millions sterling. These are, indeed, sound and abiding results of a wise policy. In India, more than 90 per cent of the total cultivated area is devoted to food-crops, and on irrigated lands the principal crop is wheat; and an abiding stimulus was given to an extension of the area under wheat by the action taken by Lord Northbrook in 1873. New markets were opened for Indian wheat, and additional sources of income secured for the agriculturist. In the Punjab, where more land is cultivated with wheat than in any other Province, the area under cultivation, which was less than 7 millions of acres in 1877-1878, increased to more than 7 3-4 millions in 20 years. I well remember how, in Sind, in the early eighties, the immense piles of grain stacked for exportation in the grain yards of Karachi, which seemed to be always increasing in size, gave a rough sort of idea of the increasing value of the export trade, and with what eagerness the cultivators on the shores of the Manchar Lake hastened to sow wheat broadcast on the muddy bed of the lake as fast as the waters dried up and receded, at the beginning of the cold weather. They did so without apparently preparing the land in any way for the seed. In the face of such evidence, here could be no question as to the material benefits which flowed from the policy inaugurated by Lord Northbrook. Again, by the measures adopted with marked success for dealing with the terrible famine of 1874, the popular fancy was profoundly impressed, so that the writer of the Obituary Notice in "The Times" may well sum up his appreciation of Lord Northbrook's Indian career by the remark that, though his acts do not fill many pages of Indian history, probably few Viceroys have left behind them kinder memories. On his retirement, some Indian Chiefs and gentlemen sent him an "offering of gratitude," amounting to £12,000, to enable him to provide a central rendezvous in London for Indians visiting England and Englishmen interested in India. The idea was excellent, and, by the practical support he gave it by founding the Northbrook lub, he showed how sincerely he had at heart the interests of the people among whom he had lived during his few short years in India. The Club is now established on a most suitable site in Piccadilly, and, under the able control of Mr. Wollaston the Chairman of the Committee, and the two Secretaries, Colonel W. Loch and Mr. S. A. Kapadia, i cannot fail to accomplish, with increasing success, year after year, the important purposes for which it was founded. Lord Northbrook also took a deep interest in the work of "the Christian Literature Society for India," which aims at no lower object than the provision of wholesome literature of a high order, and extending over a wide range of subjects wherewith to satisfy the absorbing passion, the lawful craving, the sacred hunger, for learning which have been developed by the spread of education and of Western ideas in India. Lord Northbrook was the honoured President of this Society, and the value of its operations, in the present circumstances of the people of India, it would be impossible to overestimate.

CHATRES CIRCUS.

There were about 2,000 boys from the Elphinstone High and Middle School and the Gokuldas Tejpals High Schools who attended the matinee of this famous troupe on Saturday afternoon. The programme on the occasion consisted of several special items which were gone through amidst the cheers and pearty applause of the young folks. The funny act of the "Russian Camel" of the clown as well as the wonderful feats of tossing the boys niclenamed the India Rubber Boys elicited continued cheers. The well-renowned Bicycle riding on wire by Miss. Awada excited the admiration and wonder of the audience. The circus had another packed house on Saturday night, when the management gave an altogether changed programme. It will be repeated to night and to-morrow.

The Amir is said to be contemplating some changes in provincial Governships. Kazi Saad-ud-Din is to be recalled from Herat, the Shahgossi Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Governor of Kabul, succeeding him. At Kandahar Sardar Ahmed Khan is to be replaced by Sardar Mahomed Usman Khan, His Highness's Private Secretary. The changes will not be given full effect to for some weeks, though the two outgoing Governors have been summoned to Kabul.

The "New York Tribune" thinks that men may glory in the strenuous deeds of Drake and the strenuous diplomacy of "Old Pam," but these who are thoughtful will find equal cause for glorying in the strong self-control which, in the North Sea incident, has enabled England to defer the sword of vengeance to the scales of justice, when, as all the world well knows, the former was in her hand and it was within her power to wield it with the fullest effect.

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MISDIRECTION TO A JURY.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

MR. T. WALKER, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in August last, convicted Fakirapa Sidhapa Balshetti and Basangavda Kallangavda of forging a valuable security, namely a "razinamah," or resignation of claim, alleged to have been concocted at Mugatkhan Hubli, relating to the transfer of certain Khatta land from Shivrudrapa Irapa, the complainant in the case, and of using as genuine the forged documents; and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, or four years in all. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Branson with Mr. Ganpatrao S. Mulgaonkar, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Counsel's contentions on behalf of the accused were that the Judge trying the case had misdirected the jury in his charge about certain documents, and had given to them an anonymous letter he had received, in which aspersions were cast on the characters of the jurors; and that these had wrongly influenced the jury in arriving at a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

The case, as set forth by the complainant in his evidence before the Sessions Judge, was to this effect:—There was a dispute about the land. Complainant purchased it about 26 years ago for Rs. 300; about 18 years ago he mortgaged it to the first accused's father, Sidhapa Balshetti, by an usufructuary mortgage. It was over 16 acres, of which 12 acres were in complainant's use, the remaining 4 acres were used by a widow. The mortgage was satisfied about eight years ago, and complainant asked Sidhapa to return to him the deed. Sidhapa tore the head, and said it was now satisfied, and was no longer of any use. He released the land; but he said he would keep it as his tenant, and give him half the produce. Till two years ago he kept to these conditions, and then refused to abide by them. It was not true that he had purchased the land from the complainant for Rs. 98. Complainant did not pass any razinamah" to Government in respect of this land. He never went to Mugatkhan Hubli to write out the document nor did he go to Dastikop to present it to the Mamlatdar. In fact, he could not have gone there on account of an ulcer in his leg, which had resulted in his lameness. About 18 months ago the Kulkarni or clerk of his village asked him as to whom he had passed the "razinamah," as one had come to him from the Mamlatdar, the Taluka revenue officer. He therefore at once went to the Mamlatdar at Sampgaon with a complaint dated 11th December, 1902. Two years ago the first accused brought a possessory suit before the Mamlatdar for this land, to which he (complainant) objected. The first accused then produced a sale deed. The suit was decided in his favour.

Mr. Justice Batty, in his judgment, discussed the merits of the evidence in the case at considerable length; and commented on the directions given by the Judge in his charge to the jury. His Lordship held that the Judge should not have affirmatively given the direction, and added that the impression on the mind of the jury as to their duty would have been very different, had he told them that they had to be satisfied that the complainant did not, or could not, or at the least, that he would not have executed the "razinamah." If the jury had realised that this was the question before them, they might have arrived at a conclusion very different from the one expressed in their verdict. There being serious misdirections in the Judge's charge, and as they were likely to cause a miscarriage of justice, and as the evidence showed ample grounds for reviving the conviction, and as there was no necessity to direct a retrial in the case, the accused were ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Aston remarked that when a Judge took the exceptional step of handing over to the jurors an anonymous letter aspersing them, then there could be no doubt that the omission to warn the jury against the danger of allowing themselves to be influenced in any way by such a letter in arriving at their verdict, would be a very serious omission. On the merits of the case the evidence appeared to bring no grave doubt the genuineness of the impugned "razinamah," and much as he would have preferred to leave disputed matters of fact to be decided at a retrial by the Judge and jury, with the advantage of seeing the demeanour of witness on either side, he had decided not to dissent from the order of acquittal passed by Mr. Justice Batty. Therefore, he refrained from discussing the evidence upon which his learned colleague had come to the conclusion that the accused were not guilty of the offence of which they were convicted by the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, and with the advantage of seeing the demeanour of the witness on either side.

The Court reversed the convictions recorded and the sentences passed, and acquitted the accused, and directed that they should be discharged.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 18.

Sunday.—The pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in Central India plateau and the neighbouring districts, and the depression shown there yesterday has almost filled up. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly on the Coromandel Coast and Ceylon. A depression has apparently formed in South-West Bay, and is probably approaching South Coromandel Coast. The wind velocity in Pamban, this morning, is 34 miles per hour. Rain has fallen in East Punjab, the United Provinces, East Rajputana, North Central Provinces, East Central India, South Peninsula and Ceylon. Pamban reports 2 1-2 inches, Negapatam and Cuddalore 2, Manipuri 1 1-2, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Colombo and Jhansi 1, Benares, Umballa, Allahabad, Lucknow, Sutna, Pendra, Jubbulpore, Trichinopoly, and Kodaikanal half an inch. Local rain may be expected in the United Provinces and on the North-East Coast during the next 24 hours. Light to moderately heavy rain is likely in South Peninsula, especially on the Coromandel Coast districts and Ceylon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Surat and has changed irregularly and slightly elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in many places except at Neemuch, Agra, Jhansi, Allahabad, Khandwa and Akola where it is from '05 to '08 of an inch below normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Colombo, Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri, Jeypore. Ajmere, Jacobabad, Karachi and Delhi; and 5° to 9° in excess at Neemuch, Hoshangabad and Akola; minimum 5° in defect at Jacobabad and Veraval and 6° to 15° in excess in the Punjab, United Provinces, Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Ajmere, Poona and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Cuddapah and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and at Saugor, Poona, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell in the United Provinces and at Sirsa, Ajmere, Delhi, Jeypur, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Two small areas of abnormally low pressure exist one at and about Neemuch, Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad and the other at and about Akola and Khandwa. The weather in the first area and also in the neighbouring districts is cloudy and rain in local showers with thunder and lightning is to be expected. At Madras the sea is reported to be rough and winds are blowing fresh there and also at Colombo. The weather over the greater part of the Madras Presidency is cloudy and slightly unsettled and rain in local showers is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

An undergraduate who announced his intention the other day of reading for the Army was asked (the "Globe" says) whether he had taken any definite steps. "Oh, yes," he replied. "I've given up Greek."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 2ND DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 2nd December. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arnold, Miss. SC
Barton, Miss F M
Bandaller, Mrs E M
Cowell, Mr A
Cock, Mr and Mrs J H
Davis, Mrs J SC
Davy, Mr C N B
Edwardes Miss A K,
Gordon, Capt. G S A
Kenahan Mr and Mrs J
Knight Mr and Mrs T
Knowles, Miss
Milligan, Miss G
McIntyre, Miss
Mehra, Mr M C
Pereira Maj, F C and Miss
Roberts, Dr B
Rawlings, Miss
Smith, Mr J A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bell, Mr and Mrs C L
Boyce, Mr C J
Basch, Mr A
Bankor, Mr Kt
Combe Lt S B
Crawford Mr H E
Cavendish Mr and Mrs
Doyle, Sir Edward
Dalzell, Lt D E
Donohugh Mr S
Elliott, Mrs
Eastmead Mrs and Miss
Esdaile, Mr and child
Fleming, Capt A M
Forest Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mr P H
Granger, Lt-Col T
Greenfield Capt H
Godfrey Mr and Mrs
Gilford Mr A T
Gorman, Mr J
Goodall, Mr M G
Harley Newcombe Mr G
Hooper Mrs R and Miss
Hallowes, Maj and Mrs
Hunt, J A
Haughton Mr P M
Harman, Mrs
Holloway Mr
Laichand, Mr
Lewis, Lt H
McNaughten, Mr H P
MacGregor Capt W W
Marshall, Mr and Mrs F J
Milligan, Mr A
Mylton, Mr and Mrs
Martin, Mr. T
McJost Mr and Mrs
Nicholson Mrs E Ferrers
Newton, Lord
Parmenter-Lieut, W H
Row Mr V P
Rancock Lord
Rhodes Mr T M
Swinhoe Mr and Mrs C D
Shaw, Mr and Mrs C E
Slaughter, Mr E M
Singh Mr
Thomas Mr E
Tomens, Mr C P
Tyer Nurse
Verner, Mr F J
Wills Mr
Warburton, Mr P
Walker, Mr and Mrs Huntley
Wolf Murray, Maj and Mrs
Walker, Mr H

FROM BRINDISI.

Wilson Mr J (M P,)
Wilson Mr J (Jr.)
Symons, Mr Owen
Philloti Maj D C
Remington Mr
Callender Mr W S
Chanter, Mr and Mrs W F

FROM PORTSAID.

Stokes Mr and Mrs W
Lee, Mr W A
Lacey Sites Mr E M
Timmins, Mr Sutton
Cockburn, Mr

FROM YOKHAMA.

Firdlander Mr L H

FROM HONGKONG.

Marshall Mr J R
Chute, Mr J C
Thorne, Miss E W

FROM ADEN.

Mr D Byramjee
Mr Sharp

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—NOV. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A H Montagu 21 Punj
Lieut M H Simonds 7 Hariana Lrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt N B Dunscombe 128 Prs 3 mo M C
Capt R W Burton 98 Inf 3 mo M C
Capt E T Rainey 72 Punj 3 mo M C
Second Lieut A L A Flint 7 Rajpoots 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major R G Burton 94 Russells Inf
Capt G W G Lindesay 35 Sikhs
Capt F W H Forteath S T C
Capt P M Home 1-39 Garhwal R
Capt M R W Nightingale 2-5 Goorkha R
Lieut A R C Sanders R E
Capt C B L Clery 125 Rifles.
Lieut H Lewis 37 Lrs
Lieut C B Henley R L M.

From Nov. 29 to Dec. 2

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C E Yate B
Lieut-Col G B Crawley B
Major C M Dallas B
Capt R L Kennion B
Mr E Hyphar B
Mr P Bonarjee B
Mr W C Fasson B
Mr J E Lauder B
Mr J C Vaughan B
Mr R Pantling B
Mr N H Gantzer B
Mr G Howe B
Mr J C H Fowler M Regt
Mr W F Jardine Bo
Mr C W Lauder Bo
Mr A G Edie Bo
Col A B Fenton A Q M G Army Headquarters I
Major C C Cook 22 Cav
Major C H Beville S T C
Major E L Holloway 64 Prs
Capt W B Greig 82 Punj
Capt C Wynter 52 Sikhs
Capt A Spisteler I M S
Capt C C Fenner 59 Sind R
Capt E W Grimshaw 84 Punj
Capt R D'A Fife Yorks
Capt A C Edwardes 102 Gdrs
Capt A Ferguson-Davie D S O 53 Sikhs
Capt A B Souter 21 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr I C Edwards B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr J P Vaughan Bo Cov 1 mo furl
Mr T A Hauxwell B 15 days furl
Major R E Money-Shewan R E 1 mo
Mr A Dewick B 6 mo M C
Major R E Vaughan S T C till April 20 11 05
Mr J K Sitwell B 6 mo M C
Mr V V Chetty M Cov 2 mo furl
Major J C Kilgown 125 Napier's R 6 mo M C
Mr J Cumming M Cov furl to Feb 17 1905
Major E M Jackson 88 Carnatic I 2 weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A F Bruce B
Mr A G Evans B Cov
Mr G W V de R Philpe, B
Major A R Burnton S T C
Major A H Williams 72 Punj
Mr M Crosse B
Mr F Field B
Mr F X J Cassera, B
Mr H P Tarleton B
Mr W K Wood B
Mr F J Baker B
Mr A R Dicks B
Mr R L Proudlock M
Mr A Chatterton, M
Mr J Barker Bo
Mr E L Sale Bo
Major H G Walker 109 I
Capt D G Bryce 76 Punj
Lieut R Hoskyn R A
Lieut E E Wilford 30 Lrs
Lieut H K W Bruce 2-2 Goorkha R
Lieut R B S Dunlop Royal Irish Regt
Lieut A U Gleicstanes 30 Lrs
Lieut C G White 53 Sikhs,

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, December 19.

1 The squadron will parade to-morrow morning the 20th instant on the Sands at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m., 4 sharp. Dress—Drill Order—Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 19.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company—Tuesday 9 p m Colaba North Fort, 6th B L Gun drill
E K Company—On account of Christmas Holidays the next parade for Technical Instructions at Dyster Rock will take place on Tuesday January 10th 1905
Head-Quarters will be closed except for urgent work from 22nd instant to 4th January 1905.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 19.

1 There will be communicating Drill for all N C Officers and also for the Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 19th instant, at 6 p.m. Infantry Drill pages 37 and 38 signals and 137 to 168 will be practised.

2 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p m to-day (Monday) the 19th instant

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms

3 "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday the 21st instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and side Arms.

4 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday the 21st instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

5 "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m on Wednesday the 21st instant

Dress—Plain Clothes

6 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Wednesday the 21st instant Infantry Drill Pages 37 and 38 signals and Paras 137 to 158 will be practised

7 There will be drill for Recruits on Thursday the 22nd instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

8 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class-Firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-Firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PROPOSED HAGUE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Russia has informed the United States Government that, while it heartily approves President Roosevelt's proposal for a second Hague Conference, it considers the moment inopportune, and suggests the postponement of the conference until the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war.

The "Times" correspondent writes from Paris (Nov. 25):—At to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to a question as to the answer given by France to the invitation to attend the proposed Peace Conference, M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the whole of the Government's general policy, the spirit by which it was manifestly inspired, the numerous treaties of arbitration which it had concluded the convention which it had been the first to sign with the United States—all these manifestations constituted a pledge of the sympathetic reception which awaited in Paris, the generous step of the popular chief of the great American Republic, coming after the glorious initiative taken five years ago by the Emperor of Russia. This reception had thus been as warm as possible. At the same time the French Government had intimated in Washington how they appreciated the great wisdom of the Government of the United States, who had foreseen that an exchange of ideas among the Powers must precede the presentation of the precise programme of the questions to be dealt with. It was, in fact, only by this exchange of ideas that it would be possible to fix upon the points whereon an understanding could be concluded among all the Powers and to judge the most favourable moment to examine them in conference with the freedom of mind and the serenity demanded by such a noble and important subject. "Our attitude," said M. Delcasse in conclusion, "has in these circumstances been what Parliament and public opinion ought to expect from the Government of France."

Washington, Nov. 25 ("Reuter.")—Mr. Hay has received from the German Government a cordial Note accepting in principle President Roosevelt's suggestion for a second Hague Conference.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Paris, Nov. 28 ("Times").—A mass meeting, convened by men who may best be described as the leading social reformers of Paris—for it is a misnomer to call them socialists, or, at all events, to confound them with the promoters of social revolution—took place in the great hall of the Trocadero last night, and was addressed by M. Anatole France, M. Jaures, and M. de Pressense. After he had discussed the Concordat, turning to the position of China, M. Anatole France said:—When order was disturbed in the great empire of China Christian nations were accustomed to send together or separately troops who restored it by theft, outrage, pillage and incendiarism, and not to proceed at short intervals with the aid of rifles and guns with the pacific penetration of the country. The Chinese, unarmed, defend themselves little or not at all. They are massacred with agreeable facility they are polite and ceremonious but they are reproached with entertaining little sympathy for Europeans. We have grievances against them which strongly resemble those of M. Du Chaillu against his gorilla. M. Du Chaillu killed in a forest with the help of a carbine the mother of a gorilla. When dead she still pressed her infant in her arms. He tore it away and took it with him in a cage across Africa to sell it in Europe, but the young animal gave him just cause for complaint. It was unsociable and let itself die of hunger. "I could do nothing," said M. Du Chaillu, "to correct its bad natural disposition." We ourselves complain of the Chinese with as much good reason as M. Du Chaillu of his Gorilla. . . . What the Russians are paying for at present in the seas of Japan and in the gorges of Manchuria is not only their greedy and brutal policy in the East, but the colonial policy of all Europe.

Referring to the "yellow peril," M. Anatole France said:—If it exists, who created it? It was not the Japanese who came to molest the Russians. It was not the yellow men who came to molest the white ones. We are now discerning the yellow peril. For many years Asiatics have been familiar with the white peril. Were not the pillage of the Summer Palace, the massacres of Pekin, the drownings at Blagovestchensk, the dismemberment of China, were they not subjects of concern for the Chinese, and would the Japanese be in safety under the guns of Port Arthur if Wu Sung-Sin had created the white peril and the white peril engendered the yellow peril. . . . But it does not seem "a priori" that the latter, which alarms European economists, is to be compared to the white peril suspended over Asia. . . . Let us for once recognise the truth. Let us for a moment cease to flatter ourselves. Old Europe and New Europe, which is the right name for America, have instituted economic warfare. Each nation is waging an industrial war against the rest. . . . We are not entitled to complain when we see new competing and disturbing products enter the confused market of the world. Why complain? We only recognise the right of might. If Tokio is the weaker, it will be in the wrong, and will be made to feel it. If it is the stronger, it will be right, and we shall have nothing with which to reproach it. . . . It would certainly be an irreparable loss to civilisation if the markets of the East were either closed or difficult of access to the intelligent and active races of the West. The deep penetration and wide circulation of Europeans in Asia must, on the contrary, be prepared for, secured, and promoted. But in order to realise that fruitful activity methodical and beneficent action must succeed barbarous and destructive conflict. . . . In reducing, in diminishing in fighting one portion of humanity we are acting against ourselves. It is our advantage that the peoples of all races and all colours should be powerful, free, and wealthy. Our prosperity and our wealth depend upon theirs. The more they produce, the more they will consume. The more they profit by us, the more we shall profit by them. Let them freely enjoy our labour, and we shall abundantly enjoy theirs.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

COUNT BULOW INTERVIEWED.

In an interview with Mr. J. L. Bashford, which appears in the new number of the "Nineteenth Century," Count von Bulow discusses in detail the relations between Germany and England.

We did not, Mr. Bashford says, discourse on the special relations between Germany and Russia, on which subject Lord Lansdowne is amply informed, but confined our conversation to specific matters affecting German policy towards Great Britain, the Chancellor's political views on Anglo-German relations, and his personal sentiments towards our nation. Nor did we touch, except in a cursory manner, on incidents that no longer have a bearing on present practical politics. I know personally that Count von Bulow always opposed and condemned the extravagant malignity of the enthusiasm of his fellow-countrymen for the Boers, but deem it desir ble not to rake up questions of the past, the discussion of which is now futile and could only lead to renewed misunderstandings or divert attention from the main points at issue. If I am correctly informed, the King's visit to Kiel completely obliterated the soreness that had been left by those incidents. The mischievous perpetuation of an exaggerated sense of suspicion, of withering gall and blighting bitterness, must be stemmed if Britain and Germany are not to drift into a condition of dangerous hostility.

THIBET AND THE DOGGER BANK.

The Chancellor complained somewhat of the hostile tone of the British Press towards Germany, just ancing especially the Thibetan Treaty and the North Sea outrage. As to the statement that Germany had interfered in Pekin to prevent ratification of the treaty with Thibet, he produced for Mr. Bashford's perusal the Pekin Minister's dispatch in reply to inquiries, and added: "I authorise you to state publicly that Baron von Mumm did not meddle with this question and that I characterise any other version as a fabrication."

Turning from this topic to the alleged German warnings to Russia before the Baltic Squadron sailed, Count von Bulow stated:—"Another recent effort to excite bad blood against us is the story that the nervousness of the Baltic Fleet was due to 'warnings' from Germany; so that we are denounced as the cause of the misfortune that befell the Hull trawlers. The fact is not a word of truth in this either. As a matter of fact, anxiety concerning the safety of the Baltic Fleet was felt in Russian official spheres long before the date of its departure was fixed. I may tell you that as early as last August the Russian authorities officially drew our attention to what they thought was the possibility that a Japanese attack would be also made from some place on German soil. It is our duty, as it would be the duty of every neutral State in a similar circumstances, to take measures for preventing our territory from being used as the basis of hostilities against a belligerent. We acted in obedience to the warnings as to by so far taking note of Russia's warnings as to urge our Admiralty and our coast officials to be specially on the watch and to investigate the matter. Denmark acted in a similar manner. We are pleased to think that no untoward event occurred in our waters, while we regret that a misfortune took place elsewhere."

BRITISH SUSPICIONS.

Turning to other topics, Mr. Bashford observed that there is in England a suspicion that the German Government intrigues against England all over the world, and has been particularly busy of late in trying to make mischief between England and Russia and between England and France. His Excellency continued:—"I anticipated a question from you on this subject, and I want to lay special stress on the fact that we do not aim at setting the English and the Russians by the ears, either in Asia or in Europe. We are, on the contrary, most desirous that there should be no violent collision between England and Russia anywhere, if for no other reason than because our own interests would compel us to try to prevent it. We have no special arrangements with Russia, but we have every desire and intention to live on friendly and intimate terms with our Eastern neighbour, and neither I nor any other German statesman would be doing his duty if he did not foster this friendship. If you look at the map, I think you will have no difficulty in comprehending this. During the present war we have observed strict neutrality, and shall continue to do so; and we hope to remain on intimate terms with Russia.

Then, again, as to the charge that his country had tried to sow discord and embarassment between France and England, the Chancellor asked, could you possibly believe that we should select the present moment for doing so when we see before our eyes all the most patent signs of an "entente cordiale"; surely blundering intrigues of this nature would have no effect on the sincerity of an "entente" like this!" In short, he stigmatised any such action as was imputed to Germany as "arrant stupidity."

As to the idea that the German Navy is intended for ultimate war with England, Count von Bulow emphatically repudiated it. "We do not dream of conjuring up such a war. It would be a monstrous crime to do so.

GERMAN JOURNAL'S ALARMS.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs from Berlin (Nov. 29):—The 'Reichsbote" in an article entitled "The Reorganisation of the British Fleet," gives expression to the feelings of uneasiness with which the German Government and large circles of the German nation view the pronounced hostility of British sentiment towards Germany. After referring to a report that the British Admiralty is considering the advisability of concentrating the scattered forces of the British Fleet by reducing the strength of the Chinese and Mediterranean Squadrons, the Conservative journal observes that it is the evident intention of Great Britian to profit by its friendship with France and Italy in order to maintain in the North Sea a naval force considerably superior to that of Germany. It does not believe that the immediate object of Great Britain is to provoke a war with Germany but it is convinced that immense pressure will be applied in the next few years to Germany, with a view to preventing the execution of any further increase in the German Navy. In this conviction the "Reichsbote" propheises hard times in the near future for German diplomacy. The future alone, it says, can decide if Great Britain actually intends to reply to the introduction of a new Navy Bill in the Reichstag by organising an attack on Germany, with the object of suppressing its sea-power before it has assumed formidable proportions.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Vienna, Nov. 28 ("Times").—A Ministerial conference, attended by Count Posadowsky and the Austro-Hungarian, Austrian, and Hungarian Ministers, met this afternoon at the Ballplatz, and, after sitting for several hours, broke up without reaching an agreement in regard to the Austro-German commercial treaty. The Hungarian Premier, with the Hungarian Ministers of Finance and Commerce returned to-night to Buda-Pesth.

None of the principal difference have been settled during the recent negotiations, says the correspondent of the "Morning Post." A wide gap still separates the German and Austro-Hungarian demands concerning the veterinary arrangements and the duties on cattle, barley, timber, and hops. Irritation against Germany prevails in political and official circles here, as the conduct of the German Government is considered incompatible with the spirit of the Triple Alliance.

Vienna, Nov. 30.—Count Posadowsky left Vienna this morning accompanied by the German negotiators whose labours he has directed during the past month. The negotiations for a new Austro-German commercial treaty are not likely with which to proceed, both sides intention and the large-hearted and liberal manner in which it admitted into its columns opinions widely opposed to its own, and criticisms of its own policy. Here was one extract, which exactly described the situation in India:—"To the Russian bureaucrat the idea that any one but an official can have a part in the government of the country, save as regards matters of the most trifling importance, is utterly repugnant, and the members of the "Zemstvos" are, or course, not officials." The "Times" also said:—"To Russian Liberals the "Zemstvos" are something more than mere local assemblies; they constitute a possible basis for representative government. To the reactionaries their very name was anathema." It was not necessary that he should cross the t's and dot the i's of these extracts. The movement in India was of a precisely similar character as the liberalizing movement in Russia. (Cheers.) The actual result of the annual Indian Congress might be said to have been comparatively small. It was small as far as the influence it exercised upon the Government was concerned, but its influence upon the people of India was immense. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Wedderburn said that India was divided into two opposing camps—the official classes and the people. The object of the Indian Congress was to bring the two together, by inspiring the Government with confidence in the people.

Mr Courtenay said that Sir Henry Cotton should make the request to be allowed to lay before the representative of the Throne in India, in the most respectful manner, the result of the deliberations of the congress. He did not see how such a request could be refused. He was sure that Lord Curzon would recognize the benefit of these representations to the people of India, and would be ready to give them the consideration they deserved.

Mr. Harrison said the rise of the Japanese had destroyed for ever the Western assumption that an Oriental race was incapable of political institutions, national life, and patriotism. He believed the world was on the eve of seeing in the case of India another great Oriental race coming into line with Europe. (Cheers).

The toast of "The Chairman" was also honoured.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SIR HENRY COTTON AND SIR W. WEDDERBURN, who attend the 20th session of the Indian National Congress (of which the former is president-elect), were entertained at dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday, (November 29), Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided, and besides a large company of natives of India, there were present Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Dr. Karl Blind, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Sir J. Jardine, Mr. Lough, M.P., Mr. W. M. Thompson, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Mr. Fisher Unwin, Mr. Weir, M.P., Mr. J. A. Hobson, and Mr. A. J. Wilson.

The toast of "The King-Emperor" having been honoured.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He said it might be asked why did Indians invite Englishmen to go out to India to preside at the Indian National Congress and to help their cause. In answer to that question, he would point out that the reforms desired by the people of India could only be effected in either of two ways—by a peaceful revolution carried out by the Government of India itself, or by a revolution of force by the Indian people. The principle upon which the agitation of the Indian reformers had always been based was that the connexion between India and England must continue. (Cheers.) Therefore the only way in which a reform in the present system of governing India could be carried out was by a peaceful revolution by the Indian Government itself. The Indians might try out till Doomsday, but they could never carry the reforms which they desired. The carrying of these reforms lay entirely in the hands of the people of England. John Bull was a thick-headed gentleman, but once he could be persuaded that a certain thing was the right thing to do that thing would be done. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the people of India asked the aid of men like Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn in the effort to persuade the British people to be just to India.

Sir H. Cotton, who was received with cheers, said that the Indian National Congress was the most representative body in India, for it embraced all classes, races, and creeds. It met together to focus the opinion of the different parts of the country, and to transmit the resolutions at which it might arrive to the Government for its favourable consideration. In a word, it was the interpreter to the Government of the wishes and aspirations of the people. Just now there was a somewhat analogous movement in Russia on the part of the representatives of the "Zemstvos" or local bodies in Russia, which had endeavoured to meet publicly in order to express their views to the bureaucracy which governed Russia. It was very satisfactory to notice the public sympathy expressed in this country with the Russian movement. There were one or two significant articles in "The Times" on the subject. The "Times" was an organ of great power and influence, and although he found himself rarely able to agree with its policies, he cordially appreciated the impartiality with which it reported both sides of the question, and the large-hearted and liberal manner in which it admitted into its columns opinions widely opposed to its own, and criticisms of its own policy. Here was one extract, which exactly described the situation in India:—"To the Russian bureaucrat the idea that any one but an official can have a part in the government of the country, save as regards matters of the most trifling importance, is utterly repugnant, and the members of the "Zemstvos" are, or course, not officials." The "Times" also said:—"To Russian Liberals the "Zemstvos" are something more than mere local assemblies; they constitute a possible basis for representative government. To the reactionaries their very name was anathema." It was not necessary that he should cross the t's and dot the i's of these extracts. The movement in India was of a precisely similar character as the liberalizing movement in Russia. (Cheers.) The actual result of the annual Indian Congress might be said to have been comparatively small. It was small as far as the influence it exercised upon the Government was concerned, but its influence upon the people of India was immense. (Cheers.)

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Admiralty, 23th November.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Admiral Edmund Charles Drummond has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 26th November, 1904.

Consequent on the above the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir John Followes, K C B, to be Admiral. Rear-Admiral John Robert Ebenezer Pattisson to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Alfred Leigh Winsloe, C V O, C M G, A D C, to be Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admiral John Robert Ebenezer Pattisson has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, Dated 27th November, 1904.

Consequent on the above the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral William Hannam Henderson to be Vice-Admiral Captain Thomas MacGill, C B, to be Rear-Admiral.

Admiralty, 29th November.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Surgeons viz:—Fernand Louis Joseph Marie de Vertuil, Lidbrooke Frank Cope, Horace Bryden Hill, Kenelm Digby Bell, James Richard Alexander Clark-Hall Francis Hernaman-Johnson, M B, Percy Montgomery Rivaz, M B, Henry Mounsey Braithwaite, M B, Duncan Gordon Addison-Scott, M B, Arthur Sylvester Bradley, M B, M A, Lawrance Charles Hunt, Charles Robert Worthington B A, Patrick Duncan McIver Campbell, Ernest Davis Rutherford, M B, Federick George Wilson, M B, Henry Cooper, B A, James McAlister Holmes, M B, Richard Willan, Alfred Oswald Hooper, M B, Henry Srawson Turner Maurice Willoughby Haydon, Samuel Henry Vickery, M B, B A, Robert Hunter McGiffin, M B Edward Michael William Hearn, and Alexander James MacDiarmid, M B, dated 21st November, 1904.

Paymaster Cuthbert Halliburton Rodham has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 30th November.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant William Hurrell has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Chief Boatswain Joseph Sanders has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutnant in his Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieutenant John Reilly has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 8th September, 1902.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed Sub-Lieutenant:—Frank Risch. Dated 29th November, 1904.

Admiralty, 1st December.

The undermentioned Gentleman has this day been appointed Chaplain in his Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Reverend Howarth Arnison Heap,

War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd December.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Lieutenant Hugh C Rose is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 18th September, 1904.

15th (King's) Hussars, Lieutenant Nigel J C Livingstone Learmonth to be Captain, in succession to Major H A L Tagart, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 2nd July, 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant William P C Cantrell-Hubbersly to be Lieutenant, vice N J C Livingstone Learmouth. Dated 2nd July, 1904.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars, Lieutenant James G Dugdale D S O, to be Captain, vice C H Corbett, promoted. Dated 19th November, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to be Lieutenants (District Officers). Dated 3rd December, 1904:—First Class Master Gunner Albert Edward Bath, vice T Nicoll, promoted. Sergeant-Major Walter Eugene Bailey, vice J J Hunt, deceased.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Alfred Capel-Cure from half-pay to be Major, vice S C U Smith, promoted. Dated 28th November, 1904. The promotion to the rank of Major of Captain H J Brock is antedated to 19th August 1904. vice F G Owen, appointed to the Staff.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Brevet Major Charles E D Budworth, M V O, Instructor in Gunnery, School of Gunnery. Dated 1st September, 1904. Neil F Gor on (since deceased) vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N D Findlay, promoted. Dated 1st September, 1904. Frank T Oldham, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W L H Paget, M V O, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1904. Lieutenant William

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

UNBEAUTIFUL SNOW.

THE townsman, as he tramps by unfrequented ways through deep collected snow, says hard things of the local authority which permits its continuance there. But the authority is within its rights in leaving the snow where it lies in that little-trodden way. The law holds that power to make a by-law for the removal of dust, rubbish, filth, and so forth, does not extend to untrodden and unsunned snow. The wayfarer had better let fallen snow lies. There is trouble ahead for him if he seek to dissipate the accumulation by the aid of that common remedy, salt. To do so is dead against the law. A few years ago the point was carried to the House of Lords, and there for good and all decided. The Aberdeen District Tramways Company cleared their ways by means of a snow plough, plied the snow along the track, then scattered abundant salt. It was well for the company, but not for others. The slush created along the two sides of the road was declared to be injurious to horses and inimical to the health of man. And the House of Lords pronounced judgment which all public bodies should bear in mind in seasons like the present.

A FORTUNATE FALL.

The stories of fortune resulting to the nice polite young man from some unconsidered courtesy are legion. One is told in the North of which the hero is alive and flourishing. A fall of snow such as that by which traffic has recently been disorganised in the North, delayed a train, and caused its passengers to take refuse in a wayside inn. Everybody did the best possible merrily to pass the time of imprisonment—except one man, a grim ancient, who cursed the weather, the railway, his fellow travellers and all things and men that came to mind. All save one of the party shunned the misanthrope. The exception saw that he was really ill, and lent him his flask. At their journey's end the beneficiary asked that he might further retain the flask but promising that he would return it to the owner's home when it had been refilled. Instead of the flask there came a letter of warm and grateful thanks, and with it five bank, notes each for £100. With the money the young man was enabled to acquire an interest in a Manchester business which in time has come to be his own, greatly developed and enriched since the day of the hold-up by the snow in the Far North.

CLOSER THAN BROTHERS.

The Bishop of Thetford has been telling his friends a story of a man who was ordered to be bled by leeches, but whose wife, deeming the "little worm things" no good, clapped on the man's pet ferret, which did him a power of good. This brings to mind Romilly's story of Lord Erskine's leeches. During a serious illness at Portsmouth the great advocate was blooded by a couple of leeches, and the effect of their ministrations, he declared, saved his life. So he christened them Home and Clive after the two celebrated surgeons, and when he left Portsmouth brought away his life preserves with him. He brought them to town, and installed them in a crystal bowel. Every day he supplied them with fresh water, and declared that they had come to know him as well as he knew them. He showed them to Romilly with the greatest pride. They were dearer to him than even his tame goose, his favourite macaw, or the stray mongrels to which in his goodness he had given asylum.

THE WAY OUT.

The alarm which Russian newspapers profess to experience over British movements in regard to South-Eastern Persia is probably quite unjustified by facts. If some of her sons metaphorically dumped a chunk of Persia in her lap the Old Country would probably be quite embarrassed as once was one of her representatives at the Court of Teheran. Upon his arrival to him there came the Court Chamberlain, bringing him a present of four elephants. The Englishman would have been no more staggered if somebody had given him the moon. Their mere keep would consume the greater part of his salary; while the control of them would need a special staff unprovided for in the Foreign Office regulations. A day or two later the visitor had to call upon the Shah, and knew, of course, that a present would be expected of him. He caused to be led into the Royal presence five elephants, and desired the Shah to make them his own. For one he had paid £25 on the spot. The other four had been Shah's before.

A LAST PHASE.

Winter came unexpectedly early in 1812, as it has done this year, and Napoleon attributed to it the terrible misfortunes of the Grand Army on its retreat from Moscow. This is the anniversary of that sanguinary struggle at the passage of the Beresina, to which he had come with only twelve thousand of the half-million with which he had crossed the Russian frontier. So soon as the remnant was over the river, Napoleon fled in disguise through Poland and Germany, he, the head of numerically the mightiest force the world had known, travelling in fear of his life. Once his sleigh was upset and was recognised, but before those about him could slay him, if such was their intention, his drivers whipped up and he was clear away. When it was all over and Napoleon, a prisoner at St. Helena, reviewed the mistakes, he took to prophecy. "Russia is now in a position to conquer the world," he said, "She will, in the end, become mistress of the universe." That end, happily, appears no nearer.

AUTUMNAL WINTER.

The weather of the past week has done a clever thing in getting so far ahead of the calendar. The man who dared to speak of five-and-twenty degrees of frost, of stream, river and lake frozen, trains snowed up, horses and men lost in drifts, and ships foundering in gales and blinding snowstorms—the man who dared picture this as happening all on an autumn day, would be not be bludgeoned by the critics? Yes; we are still in autumn; we remain in autumn for another three weeks. For the last two or three years we have outrun the calendar, but have been beaten at the distance. The weather of last year and of that before, and if one remembers aright that still earlier, was only a little less severe in November than that which we are at present experiencing. Then, on a balmy morning worthy of spring, we have turned up our diaries for December 22 to find the dispiriting announcement: "First Day of Winter"!

CHANGING SEASONS.

Are the seasons changing? Winter certainly has commenced unduly early of late year; has broken down, then come with a rush again when the calendar declares it to be gone. We have had colder weather in May and June during the last year or two than Christmas has provided. A June day of 1903 brought with it four degrees of frost, and although everybody seems to agree that the present year has been a phenomenal one for fruit, there are orchards and gardens in this happy land, which have borne stripped trees all the summer, shaven clean by the frost of May.

SOURCE OF TRADITION.

How many references there are to the cat in the folklore of this country one dare not attempt to say but three-and-sixty have been found in one work upon the subject. Many of these attribute the most malignant instincts to poor puss, especially where babes are concerned. One tradition has it that to leave a cat and a sleeping infant together in a room is to cause the death of the child. "The cat will draw its breath," silly legend has it. As a fact there is something of truth in the legend. In a cold room a cat, for the sake of warmth, will lie across the mouth of a sleeping child, and quite without malice aforethought, kill it. One has done so this week. But a dog did precisely the same thing at Nottingham on Thursday, so that the instinct is evidently common to cat and dog. But there you get the origin of a hoary legend. Many as remarkable ones may be traced to as matter-of-fact sources.

GULLS AND GUILE.

It is very bad luck, your superstitious friend tells you to love a wild bird die in your house. Now, that legend originates in the pious lie of some lover of birds in their free state, who hated to see these little beauties of the forest and the glade, cabin'd cribb'd, confin'd in a mousetrap glorified and gilded. Ill-luck attends the housewife who permits holly and mistletoe to hang in a house more than so many days after Christmas; or who spills salt, or permits a pin to lie upon the floor, or who breaks a mirror. There is an obvious explanation of these very general superstitions; perhaps it is as well that those who heed the legend are not materialistic enough to see the explanation. But it becomes an awkward matter when you have a person of high degree holding these superstitions without regard to their underlying meaning. It is on record that a late British admiral, who, in common with his humblest seaman, would not commence any new enterprise on a Friday, let that precious day slip when he should have weighed anchor in pursuit of an enemy of his country.

HAVE OR BEARD.

Every Tom, Dick, and Harry in Germany twiddles up his moustache stiffly as does Kaiser William, and a good many Englishmen, military men for the most part, have been foolish enough to copy. It is a severe blow, then, for the man in the Berlin street that the attendants at the State-subsidised theatres must shave there moustaches. We have some of these little tyrannies at home. The bandyman must be bearded or smooth-faced, like the groom and the curate. With Jack it is a matter of regulations; and the cleric obeys a law which, while unspoken and unwritten, is none the less a law. The Catholic priest must go barefaced, just as the Army man must have a moustache and no other facial adornment. The Nonconformist minister assets his independence by shaving his moustache and growing the biggest beard he can.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Secretary for Scotland has asked the Free and United Free Churches to consent to the appointment of a commission to take evidence at once to enable the Government to bring in a Bill for the settlement of the questions at issue. It is proposed that the judgment of the House of Lords is to be respected, but the division of property and funds is to be made subject to the ability of the Church to administer them.—Archdeacon Bouflower has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dorking.—The new tower of Rochester Cathedral was dedicated on Wednesday.

Elections.—Mr. R. Rigg, M.P., for the Appleby Division of Westmoreand, has seceded from the Liberal party and resigned his seat.—A vacancy has also been caused in Lancashire by Mr. Ridley's succession to the peerage.—Unionist opposition to Sir John Gorst is threatened at Cambridge University.

Ireland.—The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland, probably next month.

Law.—The report of the Beck inquiry committee condemns a ruling of Sir F. Fulton's at the first trial of Mr. Beck, describes the conduct of the Home Office as defective, and recommends that a Judge should have to state a case for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved on good cause shown.—A jeweller in the Clerken-well-road was on Saturday gagged and bound, and left in that state till Monday, by robbers who took £5,000 worth of goods.—Captain Vere de Vere Hunt has been condemned to pay £1,000 damages to the successful petitioner in a divorce suit.—The steamer Inventor has been adjudged to blame for sinking the steamer Goolistan.—In the Central Criminal Court the trial of Hooley and Lawson continues.—At Cardiff, David Shepherd, accountant, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for embezzlement.

London.—Powers are being sought to construct tube railways in Chiswick, Knights bridge, Kensington, Leicester-square, and thence to Aldgate.

Mr. G. Lowther, British Minister at Santiago, has been appointed British Minister at Tangier, in succession to Sir A. Nicolson, and Mr. A. Raikes, Councillor to the British Embassy at Washington, succeeds Mr. Lowther at Santiago.

Speeches.—Mr. Balfour spoke on Monday at a banquet in the Hotel Cecil.—Lord Rosebery opened a Carnegie Free Library last week, and gave an address on "The Reading of Books."—Mr. Ritchie spoke last week at Croydon. Mr. Brodrick at Haslemere the Home Secretary at Folkestone, and Mr. Wyndham in London, Sir E. Grey at Hastings.—On Tuesday, Mr. Arnold-Forster spoke at Croydon and Sir H. Campbell Bannerman at Manchester. On Wednesday, Mr. Asquith spoke at Southend.

The American Society in London held their Thanksgiving Day banquet on November 24. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the American Ambassador spoke. Sir E. Clarke suggested the name of "Usona" for the United States.

The Anglesey Jewels.—The sale of a further portion of Lord Anglesey's collection of jewels was begun on Wednesday at Christie's when 95 lots realized altogether £17,901. Three pearls brought respectively £3 050, £1,200, and £1,150.

The Anglo-Russian Convention on the North Sea incident was signed on November 25. Article II. provides that the Commission shall report "particularly on the question as to where responsibility lies, and the degree of blame" attaching to any one whose responsibility may be established.—Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis will be the American and Rear-Admiral Fournier the French respresentative on the North Sea Commission.

The Birmingham Cattle Show was opened on Saturday in Bingley-hall. The entries of live stock are over the average in number, though not quite so large as last year. The King is not a very successful exhibitor, winning in the cattle classes six first prizes, a champion prize, a challenge cup, and other distinctions, and in the sheep classes three prizes and a challenge cup.

The King and Queen of Portugal returned to London on Wednesday from a visit to the Duke of Orleans at Wood Norton.

The London and Paris Exchange (Limited) closed its doors to business on Wednesday.

The Royal Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday, Sir W. Huggins presiding.

The Unemployed.—Mr. Balfour, in a letter to Mr. Crooks, M.P., points out objections to the holding of a special Session of Parliament to deal with the emergency.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman received a Manchester deputation on this subject on Wednesday.

The wages dispute in the shipbuilding trade on the North-East coast has been settled, the ship wrights having on Wednesday agreed, as the other branches of the industry had already done, to a reduction of 5 per cent., to take effect in January.

Universities.—A proposal to exempt mathematical candidates from Greek at certain examinations at Oxford was rejected on Tuesday.—Lord Kelvin was installed as Chancellor at Glasgow on Tuesday. Mr. Chamberlain spoke on Wednesday at a banquet given to Professor Windle, of Birmingham, on his leaving for Cork.

Voluntary Schools.—The Board of Education has vetoed the decision of the Glamorgan County Council that religious instruction should be given at the end of the day's school hours.

Woman Suffrage.—Mrs. Fawcett presided on Saturday over a meeting in the small Queen's hall in support of this movement, and among other speakers were Mr. Yoxall, M. P., Miss C. Pankhurst, and Dr. Stanton Coit.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Defence scheme has been passed by the House of Representatives.—Notice has been given of a measure to permit the entrance of Japanese into the Commonwealth.

Canada.—The inquiry into the alleged ballotbox frauds is proceeding in Ontario.—The new Legislative Assembly of Quebec consists of 67 Liberals, six Conservatives, and one Independent.

South Africa.—Our Cape Town Correspondent gives details of the discovery of alluvial gold near Victoria, in Rhodesia.—A further extension of the railway, to a point 350 miles north of the Zambesi, has been decided on.

THE UNITED STATES.

An Arbitration Treaty with the United Kingdom has been agreed on. Russia has also consented to make such a treaty.

Mr. Morley has sailed for England, after making a farewell speech in New York.

President Roosevelt visited the World's Fair at St. Louis on Saturday.—The President has received a fervent telegram of friendship from the German Emperor.

Tariff Reform.—It is now believed that President Roosevelt favours tariff revision and is trying to induce the party leaders to accept that policy.

The Marquise de Monstiers formerly Miss Caldwell, the founder of the Washington Roman Catholic University, has renounced Roman Catholicism.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer, owing to the massing of considerable Russian forces on the frontier, has sent large reinforcements to his garrisons in the vicinity.

Arabia.—A French journal charges England with attempting to dismember the Ottoman dominion in Arabia.

Austria-Hungary.—The negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Germany have been broken off.

Bulgaria.—The Chamber has voted an extraordinary credit of £1,080,000 for artillery and coast defence.

The War.—At Port Arthur the Japanese attacked Sung-shu-shan and the eastward forts on Saturday night and captured the crests of the glacis and the adjoining works. The besiegers are destroying the casemate and caponnieres at 203-Metre Hill, and have captured the shelter trenches near the summit. The Japanese casualties in the assaults made from August 19 to 24 were 14,440.—Between the Manchurian armies various small encounters have taken place, one of them on the right bank of the Hun river. The Russians claim that near Esinkhet-chen they achieved some success, and that 230 Japanese dead were found. An official report from Tokio reports ineffectual bombardments of various Japanese positions.—General Kuropatkin now declares that 600,000 men are needed to ensure the defeat of the Japanese.—According to St. Petersburg news, General Kuropatkin will probably have to suspend hostilities till spring owing to lack of fuel, forage, and water. The Chunchuses give the Russians increasing trouble.—At Vladivostok the cruiser Bogatyr is described as unserviceable, and the Gromoboi as badly strained.—The seizure of the British steamer Cheltenham has been upheld by the Supreme Naval Prize Court in Russia.—The first division of the Baltic Fleet has passed through the Suez Canal.—There has been some Japanese criticism on the supply of British coal indirectly to the Russian fleet; but a shipping correspondent declares that Japan has reaped more benefit than Russia from British trade in contraband.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that no irritation has been shown in Japan itself on the supply of British coal to the Baltic Fleet, but there is indignation at France for allowing the free use of her ports to help on the fleet to the scene of action.—In South Russia and Poland great numbers of recruits and reservists have fled over the frontiers to escape service.—The Japanese Premier says that Japan is prepared to sacrifice the last man and the last yen in the war.—The Mikado on Wednesday, opening the Japanese Diet said that his forces had been victorious in every battle, and he expected, by the loyal devotion of his subjects, to attain the ultimate object of the war.

Obituary.—Lord Ridley; Lord Hardwicke; General Sir C. Dickson, V. C.; and Dr. G. V. Poore.—"Times."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Heim 757 tons Captain A Erkson sailed on Saturday for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE steamer Thistleroy 2508 tons Captain J Beal sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sanna, 2197 tons Captain J Christensen, sailed on Saturday for Avonmouth, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ellenia 2726 tons Captain A G Scopinich arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, 24th November with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain W R Rotnwell sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2198 tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2521 tons, Captain F Engellage, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lundaura, 2156 tons, Captain J Farquharson, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons Captain D Magauzino sailed on Saturday for Hongkong with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 36 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1312 tons Captain A Ihle will sail to-day for Zanzibar, etc, via Mormugao, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co steamer Dumra 726 tons Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr Mackerdy Mrs King Mr Fulots Mrs Rust two Misses Spooners, Miss Hussy Mrs Paul Mrs and Miss Framroze Mrs Panthokey and 3 friends 7 natives and 130 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bussorah via Karachi with a general cargo, 38 cases opium and Mr Walcker, Miss Chappell, Master Penny, 2 natives and 86 deck passengers. The Captain reports that the N W Railway Company's iron barge Amritsar under the taw of his vessel. On the 16th instant at 9-30 a.m. while at the latitude 23-30deg N and longitude 67°27deg E. the barge broke in two amidship and was abandoned.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Caledonia s	Toogue	Aden, Dec 12
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 15
	Ellenia s	Scopinich ...	Trieste, Nov 24
	Shahnoor s	Davison	Jedah Dec 9
18	Kasara s	Chappell	Bassorah Dec 9
	Wensleydale s	Sharp	London Nov 15
	Glan Campbell s ..	Simpson	Liverpool Nov 31
	Arroyo s	Pl'ugh	Calcutta Dec 7

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
17	Beme s	Dengrey	Rangoon
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Calassa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Aschia s	Maganlal ...	Hongkong
	Sanna s	Christensen...	Avonmouth
	Thistleroy s	Seal	Philadelphia
	Landaura s	Farquharsch..	Zanzibar, &c
	Heim s	Arkson	Singapore

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Weissenfels Engellage for Hamburg &c
" Reichstag Ihle for Zanzibar &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Ellenia for Trieste &c
" Caledonia for Aden
" Pasha for Singapore &c
" Shahnoor for Jedah

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Lines S N Co's steamer Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana passed Lisbon on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon left for Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, left Kobe for Bombay on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 38 bales silk 14 bales silk waste King, King and Co; 10 1-4 cwt ganja A Sullemahomed; 15 cwts max S Shinjee; 15 cwt Shaw J Rahimtoola

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—6 bales carpets Fleming, Shaw and Co; 4 bales carpets Tellery and Stavrides

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—19 bales wool M Balia

FOR BARCELONA.

Blakemoor s—6000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
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Santhia s—320 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton A F F Campbell and Co

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Commercial Causes.

798-04—Captain and V—Chapsey Purbat and other vs Messrs Gill and Co—W G and Co—Part heard.
539-04—Mulla and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mithe vs Jugmohundas and Bhaisett and others—Payne and Co—(Party decreed.)

Long Causes.

137-04—Kanga and G—Vaiji Hariram and other vs Viram Raisey and another—S B Noble
114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji B and K
535-24—Matubhoy J and M—Ruttonqai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and others—Craigie L and C—Little and Co
112-04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—For dostponement
377-04—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hassanvs Memon Ahmed Muja Hasu Maja—Kanga and P
537-04—In perseu a paupor—PanCeorang Dhondoo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nuthoo Cudoo and others—Dephtary and F
434104—K P Mehta Hiraji Dayaji Mahnire vs Gomiba widow and others—Chitnis and M
662-01—Smetham B and N—Shamoo Khae vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—In person Jamsetji and R
670-04—Smethrm B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL,

For Judgment.

78-03—Smetham B and N—Heyn Franc vs Dadabhoy Bapuji Lam and others—Payne and Co
123-04—Ishaishunkor K and G—Chunilal Nagindas vs Gordhundas Radhakisson and another—Ardeser H D and Co—B K and G and E G and W

For Consent Decree.

305-04—Muganbhai J and G—Abrahams Soloman vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co
853-04—Craigie L and O—W Gossagi and sons vs Hajee Dada Aban—In person
730-03—Madhavji and K—Mulji Shamji vs Ladkavaku widow and others Mulji and D—(for decree absolute)
349-04—Sorabji and J—Goolam Hoosein Ismail vs Noorbhai Ismailjee—K J Bilimoria—Part heard.
479-04—Sorabji and J—Vincent A S Pereira vs Jooquim V Fernandes and others—Daphtary and F—Not to be called
520-04—Payne and Co—Mahomedally Abdul Hoosen vs Lalji Dewsey and another—Maganlal J and G
576-04—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas K ursondas Vallabhdas vs Jethalal Premanandas and another—Daphtary and F
623-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Gopikabai widow vs Luximon Nanna Patel—Daphtary and F
601-04—K J Billimoria—Vituldas Narronjee vs Navibai alias Lilbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co
688-01—Balkrishna V and K—Bai Gahari widow vs Kallanda Vithaldas—Nadirsha and F
676-04—Little and Co—Ranchordas Vithaldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thai urdas and Co
680-04—Payne and Co—Vallibai widow vs Harioobai widow—M B Chothia
28-04—Malvi H and M—Aullimahomed H Ajee Gunny Haji Currim and others—Mulla and M
615-01—Edgelow G and W—Glasilal Dhanjee Tanksali vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Mulla and M
619-04—Payne and Co—Hormusji Bapuji Mody and others vs Pestonjee Jehangir Mody—Pestonjee B and K and Payne and Co
626-04—Captain and V—Ameenabibi and others vs Abu bin Mahomed Hoosen and another—Tyabjee D and Co
627-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chaturbhooj Jewandas and others vs Krishnarao Pandurang and others—S B Noble
637-04—Wadia G and Co—Lilladhur Pragjee and another vs Heerjee Mulji and others—Dephtary and F
646-04—Tyabji D and Co—Harakhchund Pitamber and others vs Dhokalbhai Pandurung and another—Mirza and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice JHANDAVALKAR,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V
724-03—Malvi H and M—Peermahomed Dewji vs Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co
384-04—Captain and V—Fakirbhai and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Manchavjee V
117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghai—Madhevji V
103-04—Bicknell M and R—Dinshaw M Puntahkey and other vs Khatri Sale Mahomed Jaffer Bangari—Little and Co
465-04—Payne and Co—Vallee Jahomed Hoossein vs Yussonjee Velljee and Co—Mulji Vidhavji V
20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chunnaji Sadashiv and other—F P Pavri and Maganlal J and G
136-03—M B Chothia—Vajibai widow vs—Soonabai widow—Payne and Co
74-04—Tyabji D and Co—Janeckbai widow vs Bai A uarat widow—Edgelow G and W.
255-04—Pestonji K and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregavker
618-04—Captain and V—Rabiabai vs Rahimabai widow—Nadirshaw and F
365-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Ly Abbit D and S

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank. Bcrpt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

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BRANCHES:

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point, Aden.		Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down these fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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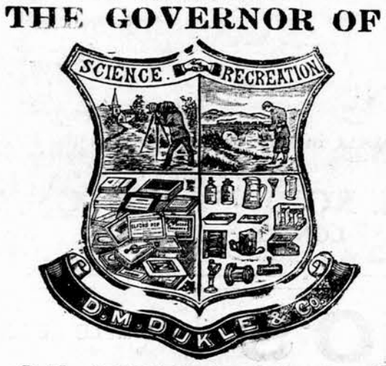

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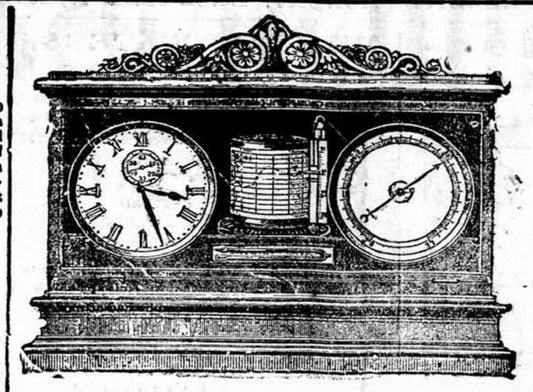

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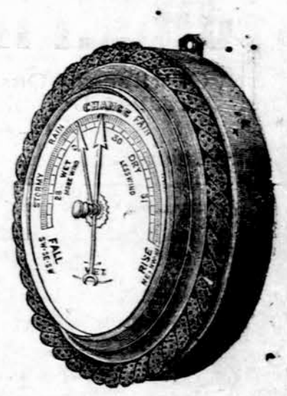

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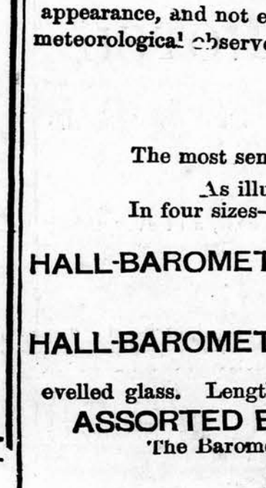

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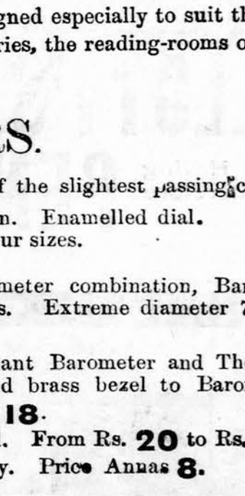

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